FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 178 *12 September 1984*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombian Foreign Minister on Contadora Plans A 1
Creation of 'Bank of South' Indefinitely Postponed A 1

ARGENTINA

Further Reportage on Incident With U.S. Ships B 1
Naval Command Communique B 1
Government Asked To Expel Ships B 1
Ships Preparing To Depart B 1
Population on 'Warpath' B 1
Deputy Demands Clarification B 2
Government-Navy Relations Tense B 3
U.S. 'Space Probe' Found in Chaco Province B 3
President May Meet With Reagan on 24 Sep B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 Sep]
Atomic Energy Officials Offer To Resign B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Sep]
Venezuelan Air Force Commander in Chief Departs B 4
Central Bank Reports New Foreign Debt Figures B 4

BOLIVIA

First Plenary Session of COB Congress Begins C 1
Miners Criticize Congress C 1
Manaco Factory Managers, Union Discuss Conflict C 1
Further Report C 2
Soviet Airliner To Arrive for Test Flight C 2
Briefs: Honduran Ambassador C 2

BRAZIL

Dalla Conditions Vote on Direct Elections Bill D 1
Finance Ministry Cited on August Trade Surplus D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Delivers 11 September Anniversary Speech E 1
Government Extends 'Internal Disturbance Status' E 8
Minister Says Opposition Not Supported by People E 9
Isolated Anti-Pinochet Demonstrations Reported E 9
Journalists React to New Censorship Measures E 10
British MP's, Trade Unionists Arrive for Visit E 10
Voice Concern Over Situation E 11
Peruvian Ships Fined for Fishing in Chilean Waters E 11

PERU

Reestablishment of Copper Exports to U.S. Hailed J 1
Decision Shows Goodwill J 1
Church Denounces Violence, Shining Path J 1

URUGUAY

Argentine Financial Support to Aldunate Denied [EL DIA 1 Sep] K 1
Pro-Ferreira Daily Folds Due to Financial Trouble K 1
Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Visits K 1

VENEZUELA

Official Note Condemns South African Regime L 1
[EL NACIONAL 31 Aug]
DISIP Detains 10 Red Flag Members, Takes Arms L 1

MEXICO

PAN Criticizes De la Madrid's 2d Annual Report M 1
[EL DIA 5 Sep]
Costa Rica Pays Part of Petroleum Debt to PEMEX M 2
Sepulveda Meets With Saudi on Oil Market M 2
Exports to South Korea Expected To Increase M 2
Cooperation With India To Be Strengthened M 3
NOTIMEX Signs Exchange Accord With PRC's XINHUA M 3

PANAMA

Ozores Acting President During Illueca's Absence N 1
Ardito Barletta Says U.S. Supports Contadora N 1
Member of G-2 Commando Group Seeks Asylum [LA PRENSA 11 Sep] N 1
Further Report N 2
PDR Opposes Plutonium Passage Through Canal [MATUTINO 11 Sep] N 3
PRD Manifesto on Canal Treaties Anniversary [LA REPUBLICA 7 Sep] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Officials To Search for 'Rebel Camps' P 1
Communists Urge Banana Workers: Continue Strike P 1
CPSU Hails Popular Vanguard Party Founder P 1
[LIBERTAD 31 Aug-6 Sep]

EL SALVADOR

ANEP Against Negociation With Guerrillas P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Sep]
Ten Guerrillas Receive Medical Care in FRG P 3
Drivers in East Make Appeal to Guerrillas P 3
Guerrillas Ambush Soldiers in San Vincente P 3
Farabundo Marti Condemns Attacks on Civilians P 4
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
Army Bombing Wounds Four, Kills One on 7 Sep P 4
[Radio Venceremos]
FMLN Forces Clash With Army in Morazan P 5
[Radio Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

Head of State Signs 6-Month Amnesty Extension P 5
[EL GRAFICO 8 Sep]
Andrade Says Peacekeeping Force Acceptable P 5
[EL GRAFICO 11 Sep]

NICARAGUA

D. Ortega Comments on Contadora Group Efforts P 5
H. Ortega To Attend Mexican Independence Events P 6
Interview Before Departure P 6
Tirado Reassures Central American Countries P 8
U.S. Government Violates Own Neutrality Act P 8
Labor Union Leaders Reject Strike Actions P 9
Australian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit P 9
Polish Foreign Affairs Minister To Arrive 18 Sep P 9
French Agriculture Minister Arrives on Visit P 10
ARDE Revolutionary Directorate Issues Communique P 10
[Voice of Sandino]
ARDE Reports EPS Tugboat Ambushed, Destroyed P 11
[Voice of Sandino]
Misuras Report 68 Sandinist Casualties [ACAN] P 11
ACAN: FDN Downs 7 Helicopters in 60 Days P 12

CUBA

Fidel Castro Receives Foreign Officials Q 1
Hungary's Gyorgy Aczel Q 1
GDR's Konrad Naumann Q 1
Cape Verde Foreign Minister Q 1
Flavio Bravo Continues Visit to Czechoslovakia Q 1
Meets Gustav Husak Q 1
Meets Josef Kempney Q 2
Meets Premier Strougal Q 2
Guillermo Garcia Hails Ties With Bulgaria Q 2
Rosales del Toro Observes 'Shield-84' Maneuver Q 3
Jaime Crombet Meets With Soviet Delegation Q 3
Ethiopia Holds Workers Party Congress Q 3
Valdes Menendez Speaks [cross-reference] Q 3
Commentary Condemns U.S. Role in Puerto Rico Q 4
President Reagan's 'Religous Crusade' Denounced Q 5
Further Report on Contadora Ministers Meeting Q 5
Chilean Regime Files Charges Against Opposition Q 5
Casas Regueiro Lauds Playa Giron Air Unit Q 6
Isle of Youth 1st Secretary Praises Exercise Q 7
Del Valle Attends Ceremony Honoring Journalists Q 7
Pinar del Rio Voters Express Complaints Q 7

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

CDLP's Whyte Discusses Expulsion From NNP S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Delegation Head Comments on OPEC Goals V 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Vatican; New Air Force Commander V 1

GUYANA

Burnham To Pay 5-Day Official Visit to Cuba V 1

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA PLANS

PA120124 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Report on telephone interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo by unidentified reporter; date not given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Ramirez Ocampo] As we stated in the letter delivered to the Central American chiefs of state, we plan to report to both the United Nations and the OAS on the progress of our work. For this reason we hope that at the next UN meeting, later this month or in early October, we will be able to convoke the appropriate bodies in order to give them a detailed report on the process of negotiation and its advances. As you are aware, the United Nations examined all these details last year, and we feel it would be (?very) useful if it were to concern itself with this subject again [words indistinct] the documents drafted in Panama. [end recording]

After describing the Contadora meeting recently held in Panama as very positive and satisfactory, Ramirez Ocampo indicated that the sending of U.S. military troops to Central America, especially against Nicaragua, would not contribute to the peace efforts made by Contadora.

[Begin recording] [Ramirez Ocampo] The meeting in Panama was satisfactory in every sense, especially since some skeptical individuals had been announcing that Contadora's efforts were coming to an end. What happened was that after the meeting our mandate was renewed by all the Central American foreign ministers, and a declaration was issued stating that Contadora is a suitable forum and the authentic place for seeking peace in Central America. So the meeting was very positive and renewed our desire to continue working on behalf of Central American peace and security. We are optimistic when we see that the United States and Nicaragua have been systematically holding talks and that their fifth meeting has already been held in Manzanillo, Mexico. We hope this dialogue will be constructive and will make it possible to gradually eliminate the tensions between the United States and Nicaragua.

[Reporter] How do you view the Nicaraguan Government's efforts to seek peace and the United States' talk of endorsing Contadora while sending military troops to Central America, especially against the Nicaraguan Government?

[Ramirez Ocampo] As I have already said, it is not very constructive for peace to have foreign interference or intervention by extraregional countries. We also believe that each country should, of its own free will, seek the kind of government it wants. [end recording]

CREATION OF 'BANK OF SOUTH' INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

PA071724 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Cartagena -- The establishment of the Bank of the South, one of the most important objectives of the nonaligned nations' third conference on economic cooperation, has been indefinitely postponed. The establishment of that bank was discussed at the conference which was held in Lara, [word indistinct] and Cartagena. The stand of Saudi Arabia-led Arab countries was a determining factor in the discussion.

The bank, which would have had a starting capital of $1.5 billion, should have [words indistinct] last week in Caracas to finance Third World countries' exports and to help overcome balance of payment deficits. The Arabs rejected the initiative because the creation of a new bank would give industrialized nations a pretext for decreasing contributions to already existing multinational organizations such as the IMF, the World Bank, and regional [word indistinct] development banks.

In view of the existence of these organizations, the establishment of a new bank is not necessary. However, existing organizations could be strengthened and adjusted to better satisfy the current needs of Third World countries. In any case, the poverty and crisis in the Third World would have brought about the failure of the bank due to the lack of a freely exchangeable currency. This would have made the bank (?obsolete) in no time.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INCIDENT WITH U.S. SHIPS

Naval Command Communique

PY111401 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1204 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 11 Sept (TELAM) -- The Naval Operations Command (CON) in Puerto Belgrano has stated that it is not up to this body to authorize the docking in Puerto Madryn of U.S. warships participating in the "Unitas XXV" operation. The communique which the CON issued last night states:

In connection with the docking of U.S. ships in Puerto Madryn and in light of various news media reports, the Naval Operations Command reports:

1. This Command is not empowered to authorize the docking of the ships.
2. The docking was authorized by the Argentine Government in response to a request made by the U.S. Embassy.
3. The Argentine Navy is not participating in the "Unitas XXV" operation.

The third item of this communique is the first official and public statement that the Argentine Navy and naval planes are again absent from the antisubmarine exercises which the United States stages every year with the participation of navies of other countries of the continent.

Government Asked To Expel Ships

PY111545 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 11 Sep (TELAM) -- The members of the Transitory Multisector Committee of Puerto Madryn today issued a communique urging provincial and national authorities to implement measures aimed at forcing U.S. warships to leave Argentine jurisdictional waters. By now almost all political and union organizations of Puerto Madryn and Chubut valley have expressed their support for the demonstration against the presence of U.S. warships in Puerto Madryn.

Ships Preparing To Depart

PY111832 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1853 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Puerto Madryn, 11 Sep (TELAM) -- At 1510 the four U.S. Navy warships anchored in the local port began to maneuver toward the mouth of Nuevo Gulf, apparently intending to sail into the open seas. The maneuvers of the surface ships, since the submarine was not observed, prompted expressions of joy by the great number of the town's residents who were gathered on the main wharf of the port. The efforts of journalists to obtain official information from the naval base proved useless.

Population on 'Warpath'

PY120029 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2251 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Puerto Madryn, Chubut, 11 Sep (TELAM) -- The ships that make up the U.S. task force, four surface vessels and a submarine, that are participating in the "Unitas XXV" maneuvers this afternoon had to withdraw from the local port, where they had been anchored some 800 meters from the docks. At the same time the population of this city, armed with sticks and stones, shouted "Yankees go home" [in English] at the vessels.

The presence here of the armed U.S. convoy had caused a very strong popular unheaval. A tense atmosphere had been experienced since last night, but with the departure of the ships and the submarine for some unknown destination, according to naval authorities, the atmosphere of tension has disappeared.

These U.S. Navy ships are participating in the "Unitas XXV" maneuvers. Argentina has not participated in these maneuvers for the past 3 years, protesting the cooperation that the Pentagon gave Great Britain during the war over the Malvinas Islands.

The U.S. ships had sought to dock to obtain supplies, but the presence of the ships provoked a large popular demonstration, with the people taking to the streets armed with sticks and stones and shouting such slogans as "A united people will never be conquered," "Pirates, get out" and "Yankees, go home" [in English], then moving to the docks, where they shouted insults at the ships. Many of the slogans referred to the heroes of the General Belgrano, referring to the Argentine Navy cruiser that was sunk in the South Atlantic conflict by the British task force.

Of the four ships, only a missile frigate was able to tie up at the Almirante Storani dock of the local port to carry out logistics tasks that had been authorized by the Defense Ministry at the request of the U.S. Embassy.

When the population learned of the presence of the U.S. convoy it took to the warpath, according to a resident who was questioned by TELAM, who added that a large popular mobilization was carried out at once. The shops displayed signs with the following written in English: "Yankees, you are not wanted here," and "We do not sell to the associates of Great Britain." In addition, other slogans in Spanish that cannot be given here because of their content were also hung.

When the four vessels started to leave, approximately 100 persons, who had been mounting guard all night to stop the convoy from receiving supplies, also began to leave the docks. With the withdrawal of the ships, calm has returned among the population, although they are asking themselves what the final outcome will be.

The board of directors of Puerto Madryn's Chamber of Industry and Commerce has expressed its support of a resolution that was adopted by the town hall, which declared its repudiation and also declared the vessels not welcome, and therefore the Chamber advised its members to act accordingly. Telegrams of adherence to the boycott today continued to arrive at the local radio station. Many of these letters came from people who fought in the South Atlantic war and from their relatives.

Deputy Demands Clarification

PY120324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (NA) -- This evening Peronist Deputy Adam Pedrini asked the executive branch which government organization had authorized the docking of U.S. war vessels in southern Argentine ports and what were the reasons that prompted the decision to allow the fleet to obtain supplies. The legislator justified "the massive rejection of the inhabitants of Puerto Madryn, in Chubut Province, through a mobilization" of the presence of the warships at the dock of this port.

After recalling that in "the long list of U.S. imperialism's insults of the people of America, its active complicity with Great Britain during the Malvinas war is the one that has caused the most damage and sorrow to the Argentine people." He then stated that the request for information expresses his solidarity with the people of the south and "a concrete and urgent demand for the reasons for this shameless attitude."

Government-Navy Relations Tense

PY120307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (NA) -- A tense atmosphere between the government and the Navy has been prompted by the executive branch's authorization to the U.S. fleet taking part in the "Unitas" maneuvers to obtain supplies in Puerto Madryn and by the communique issued later by the Navy stating that it was not consulted on this decision. Government sources have voiced their displeasure over the fact that the Navy issued a communique, without consulting the executive branch, in which it denied any responsibility in the authorization granted to the U.S. fleet.

At the same time, military sources today stated that the Argentine Navy was not consulted on the decision to grant an authorization to those vessels, which have come to take part in joint maneuvers with the Chilean Navy.

Official sources stated that the popular mobilization in Puerto Madryn to oppose the supply of the vessels was supported by local businessmen who would have profited from supplying the ships. As a consequence, the businessmen's support of the demonstrations in this southern Argentine city were interpreted as having a political nature.

The naval communique stated that the decision to allow the U.S. vessels to obtain supplies was made by the government at the request of the U.S. Embassy in Argentina and that the Argentine Navy did not participate in making this decision.

Official sources stated that the Navy issued its communique without consulting government authorities, who only learned about it through the media.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli last night stated that the U.S. vessels were going to obtain supplies regardless because the government had undertaken a commitment and it was going to fulfill it. Despite this, the U.S. vessels left Puerto Madryn without obtaining supplies, due to resistance by the population.

U.S. 'SPACE PROBE' FOUND IN CHACO PROVINCE

PY111823 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1641 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Resistencia, 11 Sep (TELAM) -- A U.S. space probe was found a few days ago in a forest in the area of General Pinedo, some 300 km west of this city. Although no official information has been supplied, a high-ranking provincial police source confirmed the report, indicating that the discovery was made by chance by a hunter.

According to this information, the probe bears inscriptions in English describing its characteristics and make. The residents of this part of Chaco Province are used to finding space objects because the area is being constantly overflown by them.

PRESIDENT MAY MEET WITH REAGAN ON 24 SEP

PY101738 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will very possibly meet with United States President Ronald Reagan on September 24 when the former travels to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly, the Argentine ambassador to the UN said yesterday.

Carlos Muniz, after meeting with the president and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, told reporters "it is very possible that the meeting will take place," since both presidents will be in New York on that date. Diplomatic sources said Caputo will be leaving for New York next Monday, September 17, to meet with ministers from Third World countries to try to obtain support for the Argentine demands on the Malvinas Islands during UN sessions.

ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIALS OFFER TO RESIGN

PY101735 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- Eight of the nine directors of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) presented their resignations yesterday to protest internal management policy but CNEA Chairman Alberto Constantini claimed there was no crisis and said he would refuse all but "one or two" of the resignations. Reports said the eight protesting directors had held a long-standing feud with Constantini over in-house policy and had run into disagreement with "one of Constantini's sons who serves as logistics director and co-ordinator of the executive board."

VENEZUELAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN CHIEF DEPARTS

PY080239 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0102 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM) -- Division General Carlos Humberto Pinaud Arcila, Venezuelan Air Force commander in chief, departed for his country at 2130 local time today after a 6-day official visit. The officer, who boarded a Varig flight at the Ezeiza International Airport, refused to make any statements.

During his visit, paid in response to an invitation issued by Major General Teodoro Guillermo Waldner, chief of staff of the Argentine Air Force, General Pinaud Arcila toured several Air Force units in rural Argentina and was briefed on the development of Pucara IA-58 and the Pampa IA-83 planes at the Cordoba military industrial complex.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS NEW FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES

PY080241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2326 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine Central Bank today officially reported that the latest available figures show that the Argentine foreign debt amounted to $44,438,100,000 by the end of last year. In a press communique released tonight, the Central Bank explained that according to a survey carried out on 31 December 1983 the public sector owed $31,637,800,000 while the private sector, according to information received by 31 October 1983, owed $12,800,300,000.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF COB CONGRESS BEGINS

PY071456 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Cochabamba -- The first plenary session of the sixth national congress of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] officially began last night, after the credentials committee submitted its report yesterday afternoon following four meetings of heated debates. According to our correspondent, the credentials committee report has excluded some factory worker delegates. This may have elicited reactions in this sector, thus hindering the committee's actions.

Mineworkers leader Victor Lopez has been designated as mediator in the conflict between the credentials committee and the factory workers in order to establish the number of delegates who will participate in the sixth national COB congress.

Miners Criticize Congress

PY071840 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Siglo XX miners have criticized the slowly developing Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] congress. In two statements released in recent hours, the Siglo XX miners strongly criticized the slow pace at which the sixth COB congress is taking place in Cochabamba.

Top Siglo XX mine leader Mario Guzman has told Panamericana that the Siglo XX miners are concerned about the slow pace of the COB congress. He said that the congress should (?have already devised) concrete solutions for the economic and sociopolitical issues. He charged that progovernment sectors are resorting to clumsy maneuvers to boycott the COB congress.

Concerning the coup rumors, the leader resolutely stated that the miners will go out into the streets to defend democratic rights and freedoms. He added that the private sector has recently been trying to break the democratic process. We will jointly defend democracy in an organized way and with our own methods of struggle, the leader stressed.

MANACO FACTORY MANAGERS, UNION DISCUSS CONFLICT

PY080323 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Regarding the labor conflict in the Manaco factory in Cochabamba, we are in contact with Radio (Ucupina) from (Iquiracoya) which is only some meters away from the Manaco factory. Our radio colleague, Jorge Salazar, will give an exclusive report for Panamericana:

Good evening, Panamericana. The problem of the Manaco shoe factory ended just a few minutes ago. All the workers and managers are now leaving the factory after long discussions and negotiations. The following persons acted as mediators: the Cochabamba prefect, the vicar general of the diocese, Msgr Walter Rosales; Mr Jorge Rojas Caballero, president of the Cochabamba civic committee; and Father Julio Tubini and Renato Parro, representatives of the Bolivian Permanent Human Rights Assembly. The agreement reached says:

Regarding the petition of 29 August about a 150 - percent salary increase, 5 percent production bonds, and the following clauses, the following agreement has been signed by Manufactura Boliviana Sociedad Anonima and the Manaco labor union:

1. The stoppage measures adopted by the Manaco labor union must be immediately suspended.

2. The strike must be immediately ended and people must start working again normally as of 10 September.

3. The increase that will be agreed upon at the negotiation will not be included in any increase ordered by the government as a result of the sixth national Bolivian Labor Federation congress.

4. The factory and the labor union must immediately start negotiating the salary increase that was asked for on 29 August, trying to solve it as soon as possible.

After a talk with the workers, who at the beginning did not want to accept this agreement, it was finally agreed that the Manaco shoe factory would grant a 20-percent salary increase as a base to start negotiations.

Further Report

PY110358 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The conflict affecting the Manaco plant in Cochabamba has not yet been resolved. Despite the lengthy meetings held this afternoon, the problem is continuing.

The plant workers want to prevent by all means the closing of the factory. They claim that the argument given by the executive memembers is not justified.

According to a report from Cochabamba the conflict at the Manaco plant is continuing. Nevertheless, talks among the executive members of the enterprise, workers, and government representatives continue, seeking to find a solution to the situation.

SOVIET AIRLINER TO ARRIVE FOR TEST FLIGHT

PY112112 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] A Soviet AN-32 airliner will land at El Alto International Airport by 1330 to carry out a number of tests. According to our sources, this represents a commercial offer.

Radio Panamericana has been told by the people in the control tower at El Alto Airport that the flight tests of the Soviet airliner will be carried out this afternoon. The airliner will fly the following route: La Paz-Cochabamba-Santa Cruz-Buenos Aires, Argentina-Santa Cruz-Lima, Peru.

BRIEFS

HONDURAN AMBASSADOR -- The new Honduran ambassador, Carlos Marcinez, today presented his credentials to Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo in La Paz. Ambassador Carlos Martinez, who is headquartered in Lima, replaces Rafael Leiva Vivas. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 84 PY]

DALLA CONDITIONS VOTE ON DIRECT ELECTIONS BILL

PY110142 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Federal Congress President Senator Moacyr Dalla today conditioned an immediate vote on the Theodoro Mendes bill establishing direct elections for president of the Republic to an agreement among the party leaders. If there is no agreement, the bill will be placed on the agenda, but it will be dealt with through normal channels, he stated.

On announcing his decision, Dalla said that he has acted with the necessary prudence and according to the best congressional tradition, as far as political matters are concerned.

In his 6-page speech, the senator admitted that the Theodoro Mendes bill complies with all the technical legislative requirements, having fulfilled all the necessary conditions for it to be voted on immediately. He added, however, that the most important thing is to find the balancing point between wisdom and temerity, and that a fool is he who makes decisions driven by his own emotions.

FINANCE MINISTRY CITED ON AUGUST TRADE SURPLUS

WA121425 Rome IPS in English 8 Sep 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8 (IPS) -- Brazil achieved a record $1.35 billion trade surplus last month, maintaining unprecedented export levels, according to Finance Ministry sources quoted in today's JORNAL DO BRASIL.

Though the official August trade figures will not be released until next week, the source said exports reached a record $2.55 billion, while imports were held at around $1.2 billion.

If these figures are confirmed, they will bring Brazil's total trade surplus in the first eight months of this year to $8.5 billion. This would put the country within easy reach of the $11 billion target for the whole year set by the International Monetary Fund in return for last year's giant credit agreement.

Brazil's exports so far this year have totalled $17.7 billion, while imports are running at $9.2 billion, according to JORNAL DO BRASIL.

The August trade figures break a record set only last June, when Brazil's surplus hit $1.3 billion for the month.

Brazil's impressive trade performance is expected to work in the government's favor in forthcoming negotiations with international creditors, but it is not dollars earned by exporters into Brazilian cruzeiros, the government has expanded the money supply and fed inflation, economists here warn.

Inflation is currently runing at an annual rate of around 220 percent a year, according to official figures, and is showing no signs of abating, despite a government imposed credit squeeze, wage reductions, and cuts in public spending.

'INOCHET DELIVERS 11 SEPTEMBER ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

'Y111758 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1549 GMT 11 Sep 84

President Augusto Pinochet speech at the Diego Portales Building in Santiago -- live]

Excerpt] Countrymen: I want to recall today the real sense of the 11 September 1973 'ictory, that is, the rebirth of the ideals of freedom inherent in our people and the :trong repudiation of any form of oppression. The momentous task we then undertook makes he military pronouncement not just a simple historical event, but a dynamic success. :o we have promoted the creation of a solid institutional system, which inspired by the 'atherland's glorious traditions, ensures the stability and progress of the nation.

)n 11 September 1973, this government initiated the effort to create the political, :conomic, and social basis that is necessary to live in freedom, peace, and security. 'his meant assuming a posture of permanent defense of the national community against :he totalitarian aggression and permanent denunciation of all those who support that ıggression. It also meant to assume an effective commitment to freedom and to stimulate)rivate enterprise in order to create a productive sector that had been dismantled :hrough arbitrary expropriations. It also signified recognition of the state's sub- ;idiary role and the strengthening of its supervisory functions; the promotion and ;trengthening of the independent action of intermediary social organizations struggling :o stay away from political influence, rectifying the closed policies that had sub- ıerged more than 22 percent of Chileans under extreme poverty and that tolerated chronic inflation that affected the most needy.

[t was also intended to initiate a process of regionalization in order to decentralize :he administration and to promote the harmonious development of the country; to recognize ınd extend the right of private property; to give the country a new social security ;ystem; to guarantee dignified attention; to promise the community progress through :ulture and education; and to institute a plan for the entire life of the nation.

Che task has been carried on with the permanent support of the people who, through their freely expressed will, approved the 1980 National Constitution that serves as the guideline leading the destiny of the Republic. This Constitution is the juridical instrument the people accepted for themselves and respected by the government in order to :hannel and consolidate the great task of reconstruction that we began in 1973.

Nothing justifies the concern and confusion expressed by some individuals, because the)bjectives are clearly defined and they only require our creative efforts in order to ıttain them, We will not abandon the destiny of Chile and Chileans to totalitarian ıncertainty and threats, no matter what sacrifices and risks we have to face. [applause]

During the past year my government has done everything it has believed necessary to reach an understanding with the old political parties. This attitude, however, has been interpreted by some as surrendering our mission and our goals. Their attitude, lacking in the most elemental foresight, has led them to start all kinds of actions to destabilize my government, with results known by all.

Our opponents believe that the majority of citizens have returned to the old party practices. They are not only wrong but in their inertia they are also unable to understand that nations develop and progress and that there are new and better formulas to ensure democracy and freedom. [applause]

Those who now intend to climb to positions of leadership should use the recess in party activities to think about Chile and to assume a constructive stand with a view toward the future. However, we have witnessed how those sectors have irresponsibly turned toward easy slogans, rallies, and divisive policies, preferring to act according to the obsolete party politics that caused so much damage in the past. The eagerness of these opponents to take a disruptive stand and their (?intention) of overthrowing the government have placed them in a position that benefits communist action. This attitude has been the cause of the misnamed peaceful protests, which have resulted in hundreds of dead and hundreds of millions of pesos in material damage, losses in job opportunities, and plundering, without the organizers admitting the least of the responsibility due them.

This is a dangerous turn toward subversion. Far from being a legitimate form of disagreement, they are expressions of organized violence that imply a serious attack against society. The blindness and lack of responsibility of the opposition last week led to a new outbreak of violence which, once more, caused the loss of innocent lives and serious damage to public and private property.

The government, interpreting [words indistinct] of our people, harshly repudiates those acts and flatly rejects any attitude that intends to justify them. I also wish to declare that all legal measures will be used to place the responsibility on those to whom it belongs, and those decisions will be made, however drastic they may be, which are required to prevent such mean crimes from being committed. [applause]

The organizers of these repugnant acts have tried to confuse concepts and intend to appear before the public as men of peace. They have even obtained support from certain members of religious organizations. But they have in fact shown their true intentions and before the eyes of the nation they must not continue to evade their responsibility. The planners of those days of violence have the same serious responsibility as the men of violence and terrorism who took a leading part in the events. [applause]

On the other hand, those same opponents have been incapable of cooperating in the search for a solution to the economic problems. They have preferred the easy attitude of criticizing everything that is done and of sowing doubts regarding all initiatives. Their lack of responsibility deserves the most categorical rejection by the people.

In sum, the country has witnessed the distressing actions by these people who in addition to repeating slogans, the origin and purpose of which are well known to all, have not contributed a single thing to the country and even worse, they have created confusion and unrest.

Some news media, which mistake freedom of expression for libertinism, have also promoted confusion and unrest by adhering to an orchestrated campaign to discredit public authorities just as other media in the past engaged in committing moral offenses and making slanderous statements. This attitude violates the rules of journalism.

The government is aware of the mission of the mass media, but it has the obligation to ensure that this mission is carried out responsibly. For this reason, in keeping with the rules of the Constitution, the government has modified the rules on abuse of publicity to protect the people's prestige and their public and private lives. [applause]

Fellow countrymen: The failure of the opposition and its plans and the unfortunate attitudes adopted by political leaders will not undermine the objective of the government, which is clearly aware of its obligations and responsibilities to the Chilean people.

However, the political (?institutionalization) process will not yield benefits for the country unless all groups that participate in it adopt a clear stand on and actions against communism. We cannot commit the error of allowing communist activities, permitting them to use our institutions to get hold of power to destroy these institutions and violate freedom. Nor can we approve of attempts to think of the Armed Forces and the security forces as political parties and to demand that they be treated as such. This is the most grave offense to our tradition and it shows a major lack of awareness of the nature and role of the Armed Forces, because the Armed Forces do not represent minority groups but the entire nation. [applause]

In relation to higher education in the private schools, the Education Ministry has tried to ensure academic and administrative responsibility in the technical training centers by implementing a system of supervision that has allowed the improvement of education. In order to finance education during 1984, the state allocated approximately 20 billion pesos, a figure which, when compared to the 1974 figure, represents an increase of 25 percent. This shows the government's concern for the education of university students, a concern that contrasts with the attitude of some politicians who are trying to distort university activities by trying to use our students and their schools as fields for political activities.

This disturbing action obstructs academic activities, thus affecting the efforts of Chileans to become good professionals. The education establishments of higher learning have been entrusted with the future of the country, and therefore they must produce for the country capable professionals and not activists and demagogues who distort the purpose of education. [applause]

It msut also be noted that this year Chile concluded an agreement with the IMF. In line with this agreement, the 1984 economic policy aims at a 4-percent growth in the gross domestic product with an inflation rate of no more than 20 percent. In addition, the public deficit is to be 4.5 percent of the GDP and the foreign exchange reserves are to be maintained at the level of 31 December 1983.

These objectives are based on two fundamental premises: an average price of $0.75 per pound of copper and an international interest rate of 9.5 percent. As is known, these premises have not held up, and the differences have resulted contrary to the national interests. Despite this unfavorable situation, which is not under our control, a great effort has been made to meet the GDP growth target, considering that the price of copper is now at about $0.60 per pound and the international interest rate is approximately 13 percent. This rate of interest is basic for the achievement of one of the objectives of our economic policy: reducing unemployment.

In fact, productive sources of employment are on the rise and the unemployment rate has been reduced significantly during this period. This indicates that the government's efforts in this area are producing good results. We can see how in a situation that is adverse for Chile, with a dramatic deterioration of its terms of trade, the government's economic policy is making progress toward the fulfillment of its objectives. In fact, we are making progress toward controlling inflation and most likely by year's end the result will be even more favorable.

All these actions within the framework of a social market economy are making it possible to gradually recover the nation's productive capacity. Over the first half of this year, compared with the same period last year, industrial production increased by 11.4 percent, the cultivated agricultural area was expanded by 17.4 percent, and cement production grew by 26 percent, indicating the recovery of the construction industry.

This data, added to other variable economic indicators, reveal a GDP growth rate of nearly 7 percent over the first half of this year. This is very encouraging, but the growth rate in the second half of the year should be smaller. Nevertheless, the yearly GDP growth rate should be higher than the one predicted. It should be noted that, different than other nations affected by international recession, our country has kept inflation under control. The rate of inflation over the 12 months ending in July of this year reached 18 percent against 32.3 percent over the previous 12-month period. The country has not only reduced unemployment and inflation but has improved its situation in the external sector. Contrary to what happened in the first half of 1983 when the balance of payments was negative by about $1.0 billion, through June of this year that balance turned out to be positive by more than $100 million.

The government is especially concerned about the problem of unemployed Chileans. To solve this problem, decisions have been taken to initiate public investments in labor-intensive programs. For the same purpose, policies have been instituted to maintain a high real interest rate in order to stimulate exports and production of goods that will compete with imports. In view of the restrictions on external factors affecting the country, these measures are as much as possible aimed at improving our production capacity, thus creating more sources of employment.

The recovery of our economy has permitted the creation of 166,160 new jobs over the first 5 months of this year. To make it possible for the recovery process to continue, a 3-year program covering 1984 through 1986 has been prepared. This program is inspired by the ideals contained in the Declaration of Principles and the 1980 Constitution, and it also projects the government's economic policy into the future. Regarding the overall policies included in this program, we must note that they are similar to ones that have made possible the development of the West's most powerful nations, for example, pricing freedom and the market's role in apportioning resources, reserving for the state a supporting role.

Given the small size of our domestic market, an opening toward international trade will continue to be an essential factor in our development strategy. Since private enterprise is the main manufacturer of goods and producer of new investments, private property will be consolidated, strengthened, and promoted.

The 3-year plan proposes these tasks that the country must undertake. In the first place, the creation of sources of employment, which means reducing an unemployment rate of nearly 12 percent late this year to 9 percent by the end of 1986, and even less perhaps if world economic conditions improve. Employment will grow because the GDP will grow, permitting an increase of nearly 400,000 jobs over the 3-year period. This implies the gradual reduction of essential programs that are less productive. In the second place, the 3-year program is aimed at significantly boosting exports. Given the human and natural resources the country has and the diversity the world market offers, exports should be the principal instrument to overcome the restriction of foreign resources the country will experience over this period. The growth in exports should be valued at more than $700 million, thus demanding the mobilization of all the export potential Chile has.

The third objective of the 3-year plan is related to financing investments, thus requiri a significant increase in domestic savings, which must be the main source of resources for our future development. The goal is to move from a level of 5.5 percent of this year's GDP in domestic savings to a level of 12 percent in 1986. Through its fiscal policy, the government will try to promote savings, and will administer public expenses with austerity.

Despite the difficulties that the Treasury is having mainly because of the slump in copp prices and the high interest rates, I have ordered that a bonus commemorating the Day o the Fatherland be paid to public servants on active duty, both civilian and military. [applause] This bonus will also be given to municipal, university, and state corporati personnel whose salaries are not established through collective bargaining.

The basic amount of this bonus will be the family allowance that each worker gets plus an equivalent amount for each person for whom the worker receives additional family allowances.

The pensioners of social welfare funds will receive a similar bonus [applause] as well as all those workers employed under the Minimum Salary Program and the Employment Program for Heads of Household, [applause] who will receive 400 and 600 pesos each, respectively.

After several years of studies and investments in projects dealing with the exploitation of lithium, an increasingly promising area, the first shipments of lithium carbonate have been shipped abroad, thus increasing our nontraditional exports. The nation's gold development program has significantly bolstered the struggle against unemployment, giving more than 4,000 people the elements and training that have allowed them to undertake independent activity yielding a reasonable income. In addition, several actions have been undertaken in this sector, in compliance with the objectives of the 3-year program. These actions will not only raise production and export levels but will also create more than 43,000 jobs over the next 3 years.

The 20th regular session of the Council of Minister of the Intergovernmental Conference of Copper Exporting Countries was held just a few days ago in our country. The council adopted positions on matters of great importance to the world copper market. As everyone knows, the U.S. President has refused a request for protectionist measures submitted by some U.S. copper producers, measures that would have hindered our exports to that country. We are glad to see that principles have prevailed over circumstances.

In the energy sector, the geological and geophysical reconnaissance program in potentially oil-rich areas outside Magallanes have been started. Pursuant to the objective of properly developing our natural gas reserves, a contract for the erection of a methanol production plant in Magallanes has been signed. The negotiations for the construction of a fertilizer production plant are very advanced.

In foreign policy, following our traditions we have faithfully abided by the major principles of international law, particularly insofar as respect for treaties, the peaceful settlement of controversies, the nonuse of force, and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states is concerned.

We advocate true and loyal cooperation among nations and the establishment of just international relations. I demand that the international community respect the institutional process that the Chilean people (?have freely and sovereignly chosen) to restore democracy. [applause] I want to stress to the world that we do not and will not accept either advice or tutelage from any state. [applause]

We are clearly aware of the growing interdependence among states. But this close interdependence should never force a state to abandon the course that the people of that state have chosen for their future.

Chile has been actively engaged in regional initiatives aimed at adopting common positions and working out solutions to the extremely adverse situation prevailing in the international financial market, in order to meet its foreign debt obligations and to protect its raw materials.

Imbued with this spirit of Pan-Americanism, we hosted the 19th annual meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

The new secretary general of our regional organization, and the Colombian, Ecuadoran, and Peruvian foreign ministers visited us to attend the second meeting of foreign ministers of member countries of the South Pacific Standing Committee. We have a common task with these brother countries. We have to implement in the South Pacific the pioneering position that we adopted so many years ago in connection with the law of the sea, for the defense of our maritime resources.

The foreign ministers of Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, countries with which the Chilean Government and people maintan close friendly ties, have been our guests during official visits.

We are particularly interested in strengthening our relations with neighboring countries.

We want to create the conditions which will allow both Chile and Argentina to develop their potential. Driven by our respect for the law and for justice, we and the Argentine Republic have resorted to the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II in search of a final solution to our southern border dispute. Thus under the guidance of the Holy See, we have made significant progress toward the settlement of this difference. I am confident that the historical imperative of peace and fraternity will once again prevail between us.

We have always promoted our relations with Peru, a country with which we are united by the ties of friendship inherited from Liberator General Bernardo O'Higgins.

In another demonstration of our willingness to maintain good relations with our neighbors, the Bolivian and Chilean representatives to the international organizations headquartered in Geneva have begun negotiations in an effort to create a proper atmosphere for a rapprochement between the two countries. In addition, the Chilean and Bolivian foreign ministers set the guidelines for future talks during the meetings they held in Montevideo and Cartagena.

Chile will continue to give priority attention to its relations with the United States, the leading country in the Western world.

Our relations with our traditional European friends have developed normally. Europe has always been present in the culture and in the spirit of Chileans, despite our occasional differences with some states of that continent.

We have strengthened our relations with the South Pacific basin nations, taking into account their growing importance. In particular, I want to point to the close ties that we maintain with the PRC and Japan.

The Middle East is a friendly region whose problems concern us. Many of these nations have strengthened their relations with us over several generations. We have continuously sought rapprochement with these countries and we have achieved important results under this government.

We also want to consolidate our growing relations with Africa. Our objective is to continue increasing these relations, seeking to consolidate the mutual benefits in the fields of trade and cooperation which are beginning to appear.

As far as international organizations are concerned, the country will continue its policy of always supporting them. However, as one of the founders of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, Chile will never stop walking along the path that it considers correct and Chile will also never support their going beyond the powers bestowed upon them when they were created.

Unfortunately, we deeply regret the politicization of decisions and amendments made over the past few years. These organizations were created to maintain international peace and security, and not to impose injustices that in the end only fall upon the weaker members. [applause]

On this solemn occasion I would like to render homage to the martyrs of the Armed Forces and Carabineros who have been killed by the cowardly and cunning action of terrorism while fulfilling their duties. [applause]

The Chilean Investigative Police Department, which is effectively preventing crimes and attacks against public and private property, has contributed to maintaining peace among the population and the normal operation of public services.

The members of the National Intelligence Center have made a great contribution to neutralizing the nefarious actions of terrorism by conducting a daily struggle that demands total dedication to the security and tranquillity of the population. [applause]

I would also like to note the self-denying actions carried out by the Civil Defense and the Chilean Red Cross in support of the community. [applause]

Countrymen, some well-known political sectors have carried out, especially this year, a systematic campaign to confound the population by making them believe that the government of the armed and police forces, especially the president, do not have the real willpower to lead the country to full democracy in accordance with the rules established by the Constitution.

On 11 September 1973, the day we commemorate today, we made a solemn commitment in the first government act to reestablish Chilean principles, justice, and democracy. The Chilean people, in a great task, overcoming the disorder and anarchy of the previous regime, in 1980 approved the Constitution currently in force, thus beginning a decisive stage in the institutional process. The armed and police forces on that occasion assumed an historic commitment that they swore to fulfill and defend. For us this commitment is unrenounceable. [applause]

The idea that the armed and police forces are trying to avoid their commitments and that their representatives and the president are being ambiguous in order to distort or delay the reestablishment of democracy is an offense to the institutions that from the beginning of Chilean history have been the basis of our republican and democratic form of government. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, there are no contradictions or ambiguities. I once again reiterate the decision to thoroughly fulfill the commitment to lead Chile to democracy. Neither the created disorder, nor the uncertainty, nor the uneasiness of some people due to the external economic problems are going to change our objective [words indistinct]. [applause]

We know that the mission is huge and complex. Therefore, I once again call on all Chileans who have real democratic ideals to join in this mission with faith and unselfishness in implementing in an orderly manner the regulations of the Constitution.

Being aware of the effectiveness of responsible political action within a democratic framework, we felt that it was first necessary to study those laws regulating the action of political parties so that the people could express, through their organizations if they wished, their political concepts and to share the responsibilities of the future leadership of the country. The government has fulfilled its firm objective of achieving significant progress in the institutional process. As I said on 11 March this year, the honorable government junta has received the draft law on political parties and the study of this law is well advanced.

Also complying with the announcements I have made on previous occasions, I have submitted a draft law for a special electoral court, in accordance with constitutional provisions. This draft law will soon be studied. With the same purpose in mind, I have instructed the interior minister to study a constitutional law for an electoral system. In addition to these laws of a political nature, other draft laws regulating the operation of the regional councils for development and the councils for community development will also be studied at the legislative level. The operation of these councils are aimed at making the people participate in all sectors of the national community.

The unity of all Chileans around this basic purpose is essential to give this process the necessary dynamism to permit the gradual and prompt implementation of the legal rules that are going to regulate our democratic life.

Countrymen: The Armed and Police Forces are the guarantors of a clearly defined institutional process which shows that Chile has been able to move ahead toward full democracy and overcome the nefarious consequences of the communist regime. [applause] Therefore, I call on my countrymen to decisively continue on this path so that we can hand over to our children the free and sovereign Chile that our forefathers gave us.

I also call on Chileans to reconcile their differences and to join in the constitutional task in support of the stability of our civic life and the progress our people deserve. I would like to conclude this message with renewed hope in the destiny of the fatherland and with the unyielding faith that we will fulfill our great ideals. With patriotic emotion, I join every Chilean, man and woman, to thank the Almighty for making possible the rescue of Chile from tyranny and for allowing us to remain vigilant for a just cause in the search for the greatness of Chile. Thank you very much. [applause]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS 'INTERNAL DISTURBANCE STATUS'

PY101614 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean military government has extended for another 6 months the internal disturbance status that will permit President Augusto Pinochet to continue applying exceptional measures and punishment. The decree, which was published today in the Law Gazette, establishes that it will go into effect tomorrow, 11 September, the 11th anniversary of the coup that brought Pinochet to power.

Under the internal disturbance status, the president can adopt the following measures and impose the following punishment:

Order arrest for up to 20 days;
Restrict the right to assembly and the founding, printing, and circulation of news publications;
Forbid entry to or expel from the country those who support doctrines against the family, promote violence, or uphold social concepts of a totalitarian character or based on the class struggle;
Punish those who perform acts contrary to the interests of Chile or pose a danger to internal peace; and
Banish persons to remote sites of the nation for a period of up to 90 days.

In accordance with the constitutional provisions on which the decree is based, the presidential orders cannot be reversed by court rulings.

MINISTER SAYS OPPOSITION NOT SUPPORTED BY PEOPLE

PY110230 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] At the end of a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata stated that the opposition does not enjoy the people's support. When Marquez de la Plata was asked why, after 11 years in power, there are still protests against the government, he stated that [words indistinct] the lack of support that the opposition has. The proof of this is that in order to be able to carry out the recent protest they had to force the people not to carry out their normal activities. He noted that they hurled tire bursters in front of the vehicles of the public transport service to prevent them from circulating; they threatened those store owners who opened their shops with bombs; and they threatened parents with [words indistinct] if they sent their children to school.

In referring to Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno's homily during the mass for the French priest Andre Jarlan, who died during an incident in La Victoria, De la Plata said that he considered any call for peace welcome. In referring to the media, Marquez de la Plata stated that it should refrain from publishing alarming reports that only help the agitators. Marquez de la Plata ended by dismissing the possibility of implementing a curfew in the next few hours. [passage indistinct]

ISOLATED ANTI-PINOCHET DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

PY120247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) -- There were isolated demonstrations against General Augusto Pinochet's government and in memory of the deceased Socialist President Salvador Allende today in Chile on the 11th anniversary of the military regime.

Hundreds of persons paid silent homage at the site of Allende's tomb in the Santa Ines Cemetery in Vina del Mar, 140 km west of here, but the police fired tear gas bombs and dispersed the people when they tried to march [words indistinct] cemetery, [words indistinct] reported.

In Arica, 2,100 km north of Santiago, more than 100 women dressed in black grouped outside the cathedral and stood silent for 1 minute. They also carried a wreath of flowers with the word "democracy" on it. The demonstration concluded peacefully, and the police did not intervene.

In Punta Arenas, 2,100 km south of Santiago, Bishop Tomas Gonzalez recalled the recent exhortations of the Catholic Church calling for eradication of political violence that regrettably those who are charged with keeping order are abusing their powers. The bishop added that we must achieve democracy as a form of life.

In the town in Buin, near this capital, 19 youths were detained after staging a demonstration in front of the city hall building, but they were released a few hours later.

In Concepcion Province, 525 km to the south, two bombs went off in urban sectors. One of them affected the electricity installations, causing a blackout, police sources reported today.

In Santiago, an 11-year-old girl was injured by a tear gas grenade fired by the militarized police in the workers neighborhood of La Victoria, where groups of demonstrators shouted antigovernment slogans, according to leaders of that neighborhood. La Victoria was scene of violent incidents a week ago when French priest Andre Jarlan and a worker died during the day of protest called by the opposition.

In San Miguel, south of Santiago, a 6-year-old boy was wounded by gunshots fired by unidentified persons from a moving car on Monday night, and today he was still hospitalized at the Barros Luco Hospital. At the general cemetery in this capital, relatives of missing detainees marched silently up to lot 29 where 300 tombs of bodies not yet identified are located. These bodies presumably belong to some of the detainees.

The country is not willing to forget that some people were erased from the face of the earth, said jurist Pedro Barria in reference to the cases of 670 arrested and missing people under inventigation in the courts.

President Pinochet; in a message to the nation on the anniversary of his government, warned that officials will act harshly to prevent any new outbreak of violence. He labeled the opposition protests as dangerous germs of subversion. The president has also announced legal sanctions against opposition leaders of the right and the proscribed leftist parties, including the leaders of the National Workers Command (CNT) headed by Rodolfo Seguel. The CNT today decided to remain in a state of permanent alert in view of the possibility of actions against it. Its spokesman have disclosed that the CNT is studying the possibility of a new day of national protest.

JOURNALISTS REACT TO NEW CENSORSHIP MEASURES

PY110247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1512 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (EFE) -- The Journalists Association of Chile today stated that "the government's decision regarding the freedom of expression are becoming increasingly arbitrary." The leaders of the association were reacting to a recent decision by the chief of the emergency zone on censoring the media.

The new measures prohibit all opposition publications from publishing photographs and drawings and are compelled to print all information on the protests in their middle pages. The journalists also stated that "the result of any authoritarian conception of social communication that seeks to control the media only contributes to the impoverishment of the spirit of a country."

The association then went on to point out that it "categorically rejects the recently adopted measures and all those other ones to which the nation's journalists have been subjected to during the past few days." The journalists also disclosed that they will carry out "mobilization actions" aimed at seeking "the lifting of the bans."

BRITISH MP's, TRADE UNIONISTS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

PY082117 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- A delegation of British Labor Party members of Parliament and trade unionists today arrived in Chile to acquaint themselves with the country's political and social situation, according to their spokemen. The delegation will stay in Chile for 1 week, making this the first visit of this kind since the coming to power of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, which will commemorate its 11th anniversary next Tuesday, 11 September.

Labor Party MP's Donald Anderson and Judith Hart, former minister of foreign and Commonwealth affairs, are part of the delegation, which plans to meet in Chile with the Chilean Human Rights Commission, the National Workers Command, and Interior Ministers Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

Voice Concern Over Situation

PY110319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- A delegation of British Labor Party members of Parliament today voiced their concern to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle over the fact that while Uruguay and Brazil are moving toward democracy, there are no signs of something similar happening in Chile despite its democratic tradition. MP Donald Anderson stated that the poor image that Western Europe has of Chile is due to the people living in exile, to the censorship of the media, and to the fact that his Chilean colleagues, who cannot be called terrorists but rather deeply democratic politicians, remain at home while the soldiers are in power.

Anderson, who together with Judith Hart, a former minister of state for overseas development, and several union leaders are visiting Santiago to familiarize themselves with the Chilean situation, said that we hope the time will come when the soldiers will return to their barracks and the democratic politicians will reassume power. The British visitor stated that he felt he was entitled to make this statement since he has also criticized the lack of freedom and the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union.

The British delegation, which will remain in Chile for 1 week, will meet with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and Labor Minister Hugo Galvez, the Chilean Human Rights Commission, and the opposition National Workers Command.

PERUVIAN SHIPS FINED FOR FISHING IN CHILEAN WATERS

PY111319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1721 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Two Peruvian fishing vessels caught fishing in Chilean waters have been compelled to go to the port of Arica, where they had to pay a fine.

According to information made known in Santiago today, the owners of the Conchita Citroen and Tino 20 fishing vessels yesterday paid a 347,000-peso ($3,000) fine.

Some of the Peruvian fishermen today told the Peruvian press that they were aware that they had entered Chilean waters because "there are no fish to catch in Peru and after 2 days at sea without catching anything, we were treated well here in Arica."

Delfin Ramirez and Victor Rospigliosi, who conducted the fishing activity of the two Peruvian vessels, complained about the lack of help by the Peruvian consul and vice consul in Arica, a city on the Peruvian border, 2,500 km north of Santiago.

REESTABLISHMENT OF COPPER EXPORTS TO U.S. HAILED

PY081450 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The reestablishment of copper exports to the United States represents a victory for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry's efforts.

The support of President Reagan for the theory upheld by Peru and other countries in the sense that restrictions on copper imports are not in keeping with overall U.S. economic interests since it would place non-U.S. copper producers at a great disadvantage is probably one of the most important achievements of Peruvian diplomacy.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry, with the support of the private sector, upheld this theory before the Special Commission for Consultation and Negotiation [CECON], the Inter-American Economic and Social Council [CIES], the General Agreement for Trade and Tariffs [TATT] and recently before the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries [CIPEC].

Decision Shows Goodwill

PY080245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0051 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Peruvian Energy and Mines Minister Juan Inchaustegui today predicted a rapid rebound in copper prices after the U.S. President's decision not to restrict copper imports.

Peruvian Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui and the Peruvian mines and energy minister today termed the Reagan decision to turn down the protectionist petition from the U.S. copper lobby regarding copper imports from Chile and Peru as a "gesture of friendship and goodwill toward the producing countries."

Minister Inchaustegui stressed that the current copper price, the lowest in recent years, results from speculation, affirming that it will rise in the next few days. In Inchaustegui's opinion, the Reagan decision will contribute to bringing the price of copper to a normal level in international markets, since copper stocks are low and demand is high.

The U.S. decision was officially reported to President Belaunde Terry by U.S. Ambassador David Jordan during a 50-minute interview last Thursday, 6 September.

CHURCH DENOUNCES VIOLENCE, SHINING PATH

PY111258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Today the Peruvian church shook the country with an energetic pastoral letter referring to violence and peace in which it denounces the wickedness of the Maoist Shining Path group as well as condemning the disappearances and summary executions to which it refers to publicly for the first time.

Urging those who repress violence to respect law and life, the pastoral letter, just as liberation theology maintains, says that Shining Path's terrorism feeds on the misery of the state of emergency zone which is regarded as extremely poor.

The letter, which is signed by 40 bishops headed by Primate Cardinal Juan Landazuri and which will be read at mass on Sunday, urges all Peruvians to make a material and spiritual effort to precipitate the downfall of violence and restore coexistance based on social justice.

The voice of the Church is suddenly heard when the number of victims in the state of emergency zone, which is under a political-military command and comprises part of the Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac Departments, is increasing alarmingly. The number of deaths in this zone has amounted to 4,367, that is, 2,211 terrorists, 2,004 civilians, and 149 policemen and soliders [numbers as received].

The clergymen, which last year also condemned the extremist actions of the Shining Path group that started in May 1980, this time were much more explicit by also referring to society as a whole, as established by the Vatican in the guidelines on liberation theology issued early this month.

In their letter the clergymen state that in view of the crude reality regarding the increase of terrorism and the escalation of violence at all levels of our society, we once again insist: Violence is neither Christian nor evangelic; violence only generates violence.

They point out that we condemn any homicide, no matter who may commit it, with the same energy as we have condemned the attempts against human life carried out by terrorists. It is necessary to investigate and clarify all these cases and punish those responsible for them in compliance with the law.

The clergymen recommend ending violence by bringing about a conversion to Christ, attaining a major reconciliation, allowing all sectors to participate in the economic and social fields, and permitting the people's access to land ownership with the possibility of exploiting it through labor. All these actions will constitute a brave effort in favor of justice.

The outbreaks of violence do not occur in the poorest and most prostrated sectors of the national community just by mere chance, they say, indicating that all antiterrorist actions must respect the law and human rights.

However, the clergymen say, actions to repress terrorism must be accompanied by other no less forceful and effective actions to solve the serious economic and social problems affecting the most prostrated sectors and to promote in youths the respect for the lives of the people and of those who are in the process of gestation.

Calling on the people to defend life and to promote peace through concrete actions such as seeking a general consensus above and beyond party interests in order to defend life, democracy, and justice, the clergymen remark: Do not kill; do not promote destruction and the extermination of mankind.

After maintaining that hunger and misery call for the urgent need for a large solidarity campaign and that the best means to counteract violence is a society with just laws, the clergymen say that urgent measures must be adopted in favor of the widows, the orphans, and of all the people who have been compelled to abandon the area of conflict.

The pastoral letter points out that the people who seek the common good and who defend the interests of the country must act honestly and impartially, noting that judges must expedite all proceedings to clarify the tragic disappearances and illegal executions mainly in the emergency zone.

The pastoral letter concludes by making the following call to terrorists: In God's name, we ask terrorists to stop killing and destroying. You must love your fellow countrymen as you love yourselves. Terrorism will never be justified in a civilized society because it constitutes a sophisticated return to barbarism and anarchism. Terrorism always constitutes a sign of hatred. Terrorists will end up by destroying themselves because their blind and absurd hatred is the seed of their own destruction.

ARGENTINE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO ALDUNATE DENIED

PY080050 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 1 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Blanco Party presidential candidate Alberto Zumaran yesterday categorically denied an Argentine publication reporting that Raul Alfonsin's administration had contributed $500,000 for Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's electoral campaign and that in view of this the latter's resignation had caused displeasure in Argentine Government circles.

Zumaran stated that this was "an offense" and emphasized that the Argentine president had been a close friend of Ferreira Aldunate since the incidents which led to the assassination of Michelini and Gutierrez Ruiz in Argentina, but that this was hardly reason enough to publish a slanderous report of this caliber.

Everything began when the newsletter PRENSA CONFIDENCIAL, whose distribution is restricted to the diplomatic community in Argentina, reported that Alfonsin's administration had contributed $500,000 to Ferreira Aldunate's electoral campaign and that this money was used to finance Ferreira Aldunate's trips to Buenos Aires and to pay his bills at the luxurious hotel where he stayed during these visits. The publication also claimed that Ferreira Aldunate's resignation had unleashed a wave of protests.

In Uruguay the report led to Zumaran's firm reply, while in Buenos Aires, according to information received from our correspondent Miguel Angel Fuks, official circles had "no comments" to make.

In response to journalists' questions, the current presidential candidate for the Blanco Party stated that this was "an offense" not only against Ferreira Aldunate but against President Alfonsin as well.

PRO-FERREIRA DAILY FOLDS DUE TO FINANCIAL TROUBLE

PY112136 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The newspaper EL NUEVO TIEMPO folded today. This paper, which supported the political sector led by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, folded due to financial difficulties, according to its publishers.

It has been stated that after a restructuring process this morning daily could appear again soon.

JAPANESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

PY012129 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Ishimatsu Kitagawa is visiting our country. He has met with important personages, including Foreign Minister Carlos Maese.

OFFICIAL NOTE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

PA080415 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Aug 84 p D 5

[Text] The Venezuelan Government has once more expressed its condemnation of South Africa's racist regime, due to its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia's territory. This was stated in a recent note from the Foreign Ministry to the president of Namibia's Council.

The note was sent on occasion of the solemn session at the United Nations on Namibia's day.

In its note, the Venezuelan Government condemns South Africa's policy, which tries to consolidate the illegal occupation of Namibia by increasing repression and implementing the apartheid policy.

At the same time, Venezuela once again reiterated that it does not maintain political, diplomatic, consular, commercial, or any other type of relations with Pretoria's regime.

The note states: "Venezuela is greatly concerned over the apathetic attitude of South Africa's Government and its policy that openly defies the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, which endangers peace and security in the continent, and thus in the entire world."

The note also expresses Venezuela's "absolute repudiation" for the perpetual confinement of prominent African leader Nelson Mandela, who was taken prisoner by the racist regime only because he believes in dignity and equality among human beings.

The note further states that "Venezuela, a country of profound democratic convictions, is committed with the just struggle of the Namibian people to forge their own destiny. Causes such as this one, inspired by the ideals of liberty, independence, and dignity of peoples are the basic essence of the concept of human beings. The day is not far off when we will see Namibia as a full member of the international community.

DISIP DETAINS 10 RED FLAG MEMBERS, TAKES ARMS

PA072344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Reliable sources reported here today that 10 alleged members of the Venezuelan terrorist organization, Red Flag, including Peruvians and Colombians, were detained Thursday [6 September] in Tarida, in the country's southeast, on the Venezuela-Colombia border.

The same sources added that members of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services, DISIP, seized a considerable quantity of firearms, including pistols and revolvers, as well as soldiers' and policemen's uniforms.

According to other reports, those detained are closely linked to the Peruvian Shining Path and the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement].

No information has been released on the identity of those detained.

PAN CRITICIZES DE LA MADRID'S 2D ANNUAL REPORT

PA111840 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by Jose Luis Uribe O.]

[Text] The National Action Party (PAN) yesterday severely critized President De La Madrid's second [annual] report, and through its national leader, Pablo Emilio Madero, rejected the president's request "because the country model proposed by the president is based on lies and deception and we want a country where the people have a right to self-determination."

At a news conference, the man who failed in his effort to become president of the Republic asserted that De la Madrid's appeal to all Mexicans to surmount the crisis is not in accord with what he said at the closing of his party's assembly "where he expressed allegiance to his party." By doing that, he added, De la Madrid distanced himself from the majority of Mexicans who do not belong to that party, which is an instrument of the government.

Further on, Madero said that they had carefully analyzed the model proposed for the nation by the chief of the executive branch a had reached the conclusion that they do not agree with the proposed model. We do n agree "because it is a centralist model in all areas. It is the model of a country in which the government is a distributor of guarantees rather than a promoter of the common good." We do not agree "because the model De la Madrid proposes for the country is based on lies and deception," Madero said.

Madero referred to varous issues, culture, labor, elections, federalism, independent municipality, press freedom, invariably indicating his party's opposition to the president's views on these matters. Madero also criticized the system "that internally denies to Mexicans the individual guarantees that our diplomats defend for others at international forums. It lights the paths of others, but keeps its own home front in the dark. It is a vegetarian abroad, but a cannibal in its own land."

In view of this, PAN proposes a free country in which the government is at the service of man, where the president serves the nation, where the public officials are known for their honesty and zeal, where education is free; in short, where the principle of supportive actions in the political, economic, social, and cultural areas is respected, and the government is the promoter of the common good rather than the leader of the crisis.

Later, Madero denied that his organization has received economic subsidies from the United States, stressing that PAN has its own ideology and doctrine so that it neither seeks from nor offers ideologies to foreign organizations. According to him, those parties that cannot defeat PAN at the polls, the Peoples Socialist Party and others, can only request the cancellation of the blue and white party [presumably PAN]. He added: "The Institutional Revolutionary Party and its satellites would like PAN to lock itself up, refusing to talk to anyone." He explained that his party sent observers to the Republican convention in the United States "to learn about what is happening in the world, because the PAN is preparing to reach power." Finally, Madero denied that his party receives aid from abroad, noting that: "We do not receive a single cent here in Mexico, let alone from any other country. We are at peace because we have been struggling for the good of Mexico for the past 45 years."

COSTA RICA PAYS PART OF PETROLEUM DEBT TO PEMEX

FL102052 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Central Bank of Costa Rica has paid PEMEX $6.3 million as part of Costa Rica's debt to PEMEX. The local daily LA NACION today reported that according to the Central Bank report, the outstanding debt has been reduced to $3,126,000, which will be repaid in the next few days.

One month ago Costa Rica made its first payment of $3,574,000 and it is hoped that shortly, thanks to the San Jose Accord, which allows several Central American and Caribbean countries to buy Mexican and Venezuelan oil, petroleum relations between Mexico and Costa Rica will be normalized.

SEPULVEDA MEETS WITH SAUDI ON OIL MARKET

FL111410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported here today after a private meeting between representatives from Mexico and Saudi Arabia that the two nations are seeking to strengthen the international petroleum market's equilibrium. Saudi Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani met behind closed doors with Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, and Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes.

Saudi Arabia had recently decided to reduce its petroleum production during August and September of this year. In June and July Saudi Arabia's quota had increased in respect to the OPEC maintained quota. According to the International Energy Agency, starting in October the industrialized nations will increase their consumption of petroleum, which is why Saudi Arabia will study the possibility of slightly increasing production.

Although Mexico does not belong to OPEC, it follows its guidelines because of a shared interest in the market's equilibrium. OPEC had set a daily quota of 17.5 million barrels of crude for its 13 member countries. Mexico freely determined to export 1,500,000 barrels daily, which it mainly supplies to the United States, Spain, Japan, and France.

Also attending the Mexico-Saudi Arabia meeting, which lasted 3 hours, were OPEC Secretary General Fabil al Chalabi, Mexico's Under Secretary of Energy Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta, and the ambassadors from the two countries.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA EXPECTED TO INCREASE

FL112025 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1604 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE] has reported that the list of Mexican products available for export to South Korea has been lengthened. South Korea has removed 350 Mexican products from a list requiring import permits. The IMCE said this would increase sales of Mexican products in South Korea's market, which in the past Mexican exporters have not fully exploited. The list of products exempted from import permit requirement includes live animals, industrial products, fresh and processed foods, manufactured goods, furriery products, clothing, and construction materials. IMCE said that during 1983 South Korea imported Mexican-made articles amounting to $137 million, which was 5 percent of its total imports. For Mexico this represented .63 percent of its total foreign sales in 1983.

COOPERATION WITH INDIA TO BE STRENGTHENED

FL101321 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0050 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and India will continue bilateral consultations to strengthen cooperation mechanisms and to coordinate their positions in the work of the next UN General Assembly meeting, scheduled for 18 September. Mexico's Foreign Secretariat made the announcement when reporting that the first meeting of the Mexico-India Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation concluded today.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reported that during the first Mexico-India meeting the possibilities for strengthening cooperation in the sectors of commerce, industry, finance, communications and transportation, energy, tourism, science, and technology had been examined. With respect to commerce, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat noted that the two sides had expressed concern because of the fluctuations and contractions of bilateral trade, which is why they agreed to adopt corrective measures through the exchange of products, as well as encourage the purchase and sale of goods produced by the two countries' parastatal enterprises.

With respect to industrial cooperation, the two delegations agreed to exchange information on national policies dealing with industrial development and, in addition, examined the broad possibilities for initiating programs of technological exchanges and personnel training. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat also indicated that in the immediate future projects could be undertaken in the mining, metallurgical, and chemical-pharmaceutical sectors, and in the production of sugar and capital goods.

Likewise, according to the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, the possibility was discussed of receiving India's financial and technical assistance in the manufacture of textile machinery, establishment in our country of factories to produce cement, sugar, motorcycles, pharmaceutical goods, tractors and agricultural implements, heavy cranes, machinery, and electrical equipment, as well as the expansion of our railway system.

The two delegations noted their willingness to establish reciprocal lines of credit and to determine mechanisms which would help in stepping up financial cooperation between the two countries. In addition, they ratified the protocol on financial matters signed in November 1982. In the field of cooperation in tourism, the two delegations agreed to hold meetings of experts to further mutual respect for the development policies and plans in the area. Lastly, the Foreign Secretariat stressed that cooperation in energy matters could be developed by having Mexican agencies and enterprises participate in India's programs of oil exportation and exploitation.

NOTIMEX SIGNS EXCHANGE ACCORD WITH PRC'S XINHUA

FL111646 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The PRC's news agency XINHUA today signed an accord on exchanging information with Mexico's news agency NOTIMEX. The agreement was signed by Hector Manuel Ezeta, director general of NOTIMEX, and Yang Jiaxiang, deputy director general of XINHUA. The accord's objective is to strengthen the information links between the PRC and Mexico in order to achieve mutual understanding, broaden relations between the two countries, and achieve the ideals of progress and peace.

OZORES ACTING PRESIDENT DURING ILLUECA'S ABSENCE

PA120144 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos was appointed acting president this morning, since President Jorge Illueca will be traveling to New York to participate in the official closure of the 38th UN General Assembly. Illueca was bid farewell at the Panamanian Air Force terminal by Acting President Ozores; Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, minister of state; and directors of autonomous state organizations.

ARDITO BARLETTA SAYS U.S. SUPPORTS CONTADORA

PA120238 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta today traveled from Madrid to Rome on a short tour that will allow him to talk with Italian President Sandro Pertini, government officials, and FAO Director General Edouard Saouma. This morning during a breakfast in Madrid, Ardito Barletta revealed to Spanish journalists that during his recent trip to Washington he has ascertained that the United States, in a change of policy, is supporting the Contadora Group's efforts in a more positive way, compared to last year's policy. Dr Ardito Barletta told the Spanish news media that his government will try to strengthen Panama's democratic process, develop relations with other nations, and advocate solidarity with developing countries.

MEMBER OF G-2 COMMANDO GROUP SEEKS ASYLUM

PA112332 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Sep 84 p 1 A

[By Wilfi Jimenez]

[Text] Angel Wassel Rock, who claims to be a sergeant first class in the 7th Force [Septima Fuerza], a special commando group which operated under the G-2 of the National Defense Forces [FDN], has told Venezuelan Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera: "I seek political asylum because my life is in danger."

Wassel arrived [at the embassy] with lawyers Jose Manuel Faundez and his son, who accompanied him in their capacity as members of the Panamanian Human Rights Committee. At first Ambassador Rondon Lovera was reluctant to grant the asylum, claiming that the embassy was "moving," but the lawyers pressured him on grounds that this was "a matter of life and death" for Wassel. Following a brief consultation with other embassy officials, the ambassador granted Wassel "diplomatic protection."

LA PRENSA managed to interview Wassel while negotiation on the asylum was under way. Wassel identified himself as Sergeant First Class Angel Wassel Rock, a member of the Seventh Force under the command of Silverio Brown, who was killed by [National Department of Investigation] [DENI] operatives a few weeks ago for allegedly trying to escape during proceedings. Wassel stated that he participated in the shootout at the Legislative Palace on 7 May "because he was ordered to do so by Silverio Brown" through an FDN officer named "Cleto."

According to Wassel, only some of the group "are currently under arrest;" "the others are free, trying to obtain asylum." This was later confirmed by Ambassador Rondon Lovera when he disclosed "that another young man also asked for asylum," but left for another embassy when he was told that the embassy was moving. It is not known if this young man has sought asylum in another embassy.

The first member of Silverio Brown's group to ask for asylum was Arsenio Gonzalez Arosemena who, according to his relatives, sought asylum at the French Embassy. French Embassy officials have denied the report, but some sources have asserted that Gonzalez left the country under discreet diplomatic protection.

Wassel said that he was arrested during the "DENI raid on the Cocoli headquarters," storehouse of Sosa and Barbero [construction firm], and that he escaped while being taken on an FDN bus to Puerto Mutis for transfer to Coiba [island prison]. "I escaped through a window because I know that there is an order to kill all Seventh Force members," the anxious man said. He added: "I escaped for the single reason that I had learned that the high command was planning to eliminate the entire group." He added nervously: "They want to take all of us (to Coiba) to kill us the way they killed Silverio Brown...for allegedly trying to escape."

Wassel said that the group did jobs "for the government" and that he had participated in many "operations to help the National Democratic Union. "We were the ones who machine gunned the Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc "in order" to make it look like the opposition," Wassel disclosed. Wassel roundly denied the common crimes that have been attributed to the group in answer to repeated questions by LA PRENSA. He said: "We have not attacked or kidnapped anybody. This was a dastardly comedy mounted by Miranda, De Gracia, and the prosector," he said, refusing to provide further details on the identity of those persons.

Wassel said that "the headquarters of the Seventh Force," a hangar used by Sosa and Barbero as part of the installation it erected in Cocoli during the preparations for the frustrated Van Dam Bridge project, was called a "bunker of Silverio's band" by the DENI. He said that DENI and FDN officers gave them shooting practice and their weapons and uniforms. He could not supply the names of the officers, saying that he was "only a sergeant first class," and "the officers were the ones who met with Silverio Brown."

He identified Captains Rosendo Calender, Carlos Lowe, and Demetrio Arosemena, who are under arrest, as "seconds in command" of the Seventh Force. He said they "talked with the G-2 and counterintelligence officers," from whom they received orders. According to Wassel, the members of the special commando "were promoted because of the action at the Legislative Palace," and he was given the rank of sublieutenant; but this did not materialize "because then came the raid of 4 August" which was carried out "with people from DENI and a prosecutor" he does not know.

Further Report

PA111635 Panama City Television Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] In a note to the Venezuelan ambassador to Panama, Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega has indicated that after consulting proper authorities, it has been determined that Angel Wassel Rock, who is said to have asked for diplomatic asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy, is not being persecuted for political reasons by any Panamanian authority and that Wassel escaped while he was being taken to prison.

Ortega hopes that the case can be treated in accordance with Panamanian law rather than the principles that govern diplomatic asylum. In addition, the Panamanian Defense Forces today announced that its members have been after Wassel since 4 Setpember and have been looking for him all over the country. Wassel's picture was disseminated by the Defense Forces this afternoon. Wassel has an extensive police record that began in 1978 and he has been charged with larceny, armed robbery, and other crimes.

PRD OPPOSES PLUTONIUM PASSAGE THROUGH CANAL

PA120202 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish Sep 84 pp 10 B, 4 B

[Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] statement signed by President Berta Torrijos de Arosemena; date not given -- capitilized passages as published]

[Text] OUR PEOPLE'S SECURITY ABOVE ALL!

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party GUIDED by the principles contained in the Tlatelolco Treaty for the proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America;

AWARE of Panama's responsibility as signatory of said treaty and of compliance with the commitments therein;

CONVINCED of the incalcuable destructive power of nuclear weapons and radioactive elements which contaminate the environment to the harm of the integrity of the human species and are capable of making the earth uninhabitable;

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the announcement of an eventual transit through the canal of a shipment bound for Japan of 250 tons of plutonium, a highly radioactive material, eventually capable of eliminating over 1 million Panamanians in the provinces of Panama and Colon; WHEREAS

1. The international community has condemned the intention of the United States, France, and Japan to implement the passage of plutonium through the canal, totally disregarding the opinion, interest, and security of Panamanians, and in open violation of their sovereign rights and other norms of international law;

2. The recent sinking off the coast of Belgium of French ship carrying nuclear cargo is a cause of great concern for us and creates the need for special security measures so that the plutonium-carrying vessel is escorted by the U.S. and French Navies when crossing the Canal, under the vigilance of U.S. satellites;

3. According to international news agencies several U.S. senators, including Edward Kennedy, having voiced their concern over the high risk involved in transporting such cargo, have asked President Ronald Reagan to postpone the passage of the plutonium as the present security measures are insufficient;

4. The passage of radioactive material through the canal is a flagrant violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which in Article VI on the environment states: The Republic of Panama and the United States of America commit themselves to apply this treaty conforming to the protection of the natural environment of the Republic of Panama. To that effect, the parties involved will consult and cooperate properly to GUARANTEE due attention to the PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION of the environment." And in Article II on neutrality, it states: "Panama declares the neutrality of the canal so that in times of peace and war it may remain SECURE and open to peaceful transit of the vessels of all nations." EXPRESSES the strongest protest of the PRD before national and international public opinion, as the great risk involved in the passage of plutonium through the Panama Canal cannot be ignored, while at the same time it establishes an ill-fated precedent for national and international security. Therefore, the PRD exhorts the governments involved, on behalf of the consolidation of peace through mutual respect and the sovereign equality of states, to lay aside their intentions to implement such passage through our canal. BERTA TORRIJOS DE AROSEMENA, President of the National Executive Committee, Democratic Revolutionary Party.

PRD MANIFESTO ON CANAL TREATIES ANNIVERSARY

PA090402 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] "manifesto"; dated 7 September]

[Text] On this 7 September we celebrate another anniversary of the day on which Omar Torrijos and Jimmy Carter signed the Panama Canal treaties. The signing ended long, complex, and tense periods of negotiation, and throughout the negotiations the Panamanian people used all their moral resources and obtained the world's general support.

It is worth remembering that since then the commitments were established by which our country has regained full control of its ports and 65 percent of the area that had been usurped, and has hoisted our flag everywhere in our territory. The humiliating "perpetuity" clause was abolished forever, the colonial government ensconced in the heart of the country disappeared, and the foreign troops that have occupied part of our territory for more than half a century have a set date to leave our country forever.

Since then the Canal Zone police, judges, and post office have disappeared. Panama has maintained its decision to abide by each stage of the decolonizing process, as we agreed. This is confirmed by the reversion of Fort Gulick and School of the Americans on 1 October this year, and it will be reaffirmed on 1 January 1990 when a Panamanian will assume the administration of the canal.

Our country has also received more than 350 million balboas from canal operations. It is more than what it would have received without the treaties, but is much less than what Panama deserves and what the United States receives through direct and indirect benefits. We do not think these millions are the main issue. Despite what is said by those lacking in patriotic feeling, the flag and sovereignty will always be the main issue for real Panamanians.

The 1977 treaties did not meet all the people's legitimate demands. However, they proved to the world that it is possible to find liberating solutions to the most difficult and bitter conflicts through political negotiations. Omar Torrijos proved that peace is possible if there is moral and political will and the necessary patriotic determination. The warmongers, the intransigents, and those who betrayed their country were defeated, and the people began to regain their sovereign rights. Central America should remember this historic example.

However, the implementation of the treaties has faced a series of distortions that Panama can never accept. The most serious is the arbitrary implementation of the Murphy amendment, Law 96-70, by the U.S. Congress. It has been the source of repeated and unacceptable violations of the letter and spirit of the treaties. A product of this illegal action has been the imposition of artificial privileges for U.S. canal employees.

We demand the revision of Law 96-70 as soon as possible, to harmonize with the treaties so that the 1977 treaties are complied with strictly. The PRD once again appeals to its many friends throughout the world to maintain their solidarity with Panama, to see that justice is done. The PRD urges the present and next government to double efforts to definitely halt violations of the treaties.

Also loyal to its responsibility to Torrijos, the PRD demands that the principle of the Panama Canal as a route of peace and cooperation be applied and that there be a halt to its use for interventionist and military purposes.

Berta T. de Arosemena, PRD National Executive Committee

COSTA RICA

OFFICIALS TO INVESTIGAGE REPORT ON 'REBEL CAMPS'

PA111252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Government Deputy Minister Rene Castro and Rural Police Director Colonel Ricardo Rivera will travel to Guanacaste next week to investigate reports on anti-Sandinist camps in the area. The visit of the high government officials, who are to be accompanied by national and international journalists, will try to determine the truth regarding the charge made by independent deputy Ricardo Rodriguez Solorzano, who said that there are rebel camps in the area mentioned. According to the deputy, guerrillas are being trained in private farms of Liberia, La Cruz, and other Guanacaste cantons to attack Nicaragua, and added that these men are supplied with arms and food by planes flying over the area and dropping supplies.

COMMUNISTS URGE BANANA WORKERS: CONTINUE STRIKE

PA112302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Communist leaders are making every effort to keep the banana workers from returning to work. According to the authorities, the communist leaders held several meetings over the weekend in the southern zone, but they were a failure.

Yesterday morning the communist leaders were making visits to the banana plantations to keep the workers from returning to work. At 1100 they held meetings in Coto and Palmar del Sur. Leftist leaders, among them Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto, were asking the workers not to give up the struggle because the cause was not lost. Deputies Freddy Menendez and Rodrigo Urena were also in the banana zone trying to convince those few workers still on strike to continue.

Meanwhile, some 40 workers returned to work yesterday. Authorities in Palmar del Sur reported that yesterday morning 40 workers had returned to work, bringing up to 65 the number of workers who have quit the strike.

Deputy Ferreto told some 200 workers that although there is no negotiating taking place at this moment the strike must continue, and he also was trying to convince them that it was not falling apart.

The authorities in Coto also reported that more workers are expected to return to work. The problem is that some labor leaders are still circulating, asking their companions not to go back to work, even though they are not giving them any economic aid to meet their basic needs.

CPSU HAILS POPULAR VANGUARD PARTY FOUNDER

PA111620 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 31 Aug-6 Sep 84 p 3

[CPSU Central Committee message to Manuel Mora Valverde, founder of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party; date of message not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Manuel Mora Valverde: We extend to you, an outstanding personality within the labor and communist movement in Costa Rica and Latin America, our most heartfelt congratulations on your 75th birthday. Soviet Communists know you well as the founder of the party of Costa Rican communists and a person who has greatly contributed to the struggle for the vital interests of your country's workers, and to the strengthening of its national sovereignty, and, therefore, as an internationalist and a sincere friend of the USSR. Dear Comrade, we wish you good health and success in the fight against imperialism and for democracy and social progress.

EL SALVADOR

ANEP AGAINST NEGOTIATION WITH GUERRILLAS

PA111722 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 84 pp 11, 43

[Text] In view of the attempts being made to hold "a dialogue" with representatives of the FDR-FMLN, the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, has said that "there can be no negotiations with guerrillas who, for many years have been unleashing inhuman attacks against the working people, destroying their means of production, threatening them so that they will stop working, cruelly killing them, and attacking means of transportation used by children, women, and old people, and causing many deaths and injuries each time one of these attacks is carried out."

ANEP expressed its opposition to the dialogue after it was learned here that the government and representatives of the guerrillas would participate in a public debate tentatively scheduled for 12 and 13 October in the United States.

The communique issued by Salvadoran private enterprise states that "in view of the voices that once again convey the idea of a dialogue with the leaders of the FDR-FMLN the ANEP makes the following statements:

"1. It is unquestionable that any attempt to hold a dialogue of this nature would involve the approval of all the Salvadoran people since they have been the principal characters of this drama that has lasted for 5 years. However, this approval has been denied on repeated occasions demanding instead that the FDR-FMLN agree to run in an election. This request has been rejected, showing, once again, the antidemocratic nature of the terrorist groups."

ANEP continues to state that:

"2. A dialogue or negotiation is only possible when there is a tie in war activities. Evidently, this is not the case between the regular Army and the armed members of the FMLN because the FMLN is not waging a strictly military battle but, for many years, has been unleashing its inhuman attacks against the working people, destroying their means of production, threatening them so that they will stop working, cruelly killing them, and attacking the transporation used by children, women, and old people and causing many deaths and injuries each time one of these attacks is carried out."

What Are We Going To Negotiate?

The third paragraph of the ANEP statements adds that:

"It is a fact that once dialogue has begun some results must be obtained. These results will keep the dialogue from becoming sterile and new stages in the talks will begin until the point of negotiation is reached.

"This is where we reach the difficult part. Why? What are we going to negotiate?

"On more than one occasion the FDR/FMLN leaders have said that the first step must be the creation of a provisional government in which they will obviously have participation. Where in the government would they participate? In the cabinet, autonomous institutions, general directorates, legislative assembly, the supreme court of justice, and so forth? Or will they participate in the Army? Would it be correct and reasonable for the terrorists to join the ranks of our Armed Forces as has been suggested by the FDR-FMLN commanders?"

Masters of Deceit and Procrastinators

ANEP adds that "everone knows that nowadays the Marxist-Leninists are the masters of deceit and that their sincerity and intentions cannot be trusted.

"They will try anything to give their statements a semblance of truth even though this is just a mere tactic to win time and ground for their perfectly outlined plans from which they do not stray an inch until they have fully achieved their purposes which is the taking of political power to establish offensive regimes that drown all traces of freedom.

"Therefore, to agree to talk or negotiate with them, at any level, would be to agree to become the victims of deceit, mockery, and blackmail."

There Is One Possibility; That They Lay Down Their Weapons!

ANEP concludes by saying that:

"In view of this and realizing that no one has the right to distort the sovereign will of the people by attempting to interrupt or disrupt the democratic process we have undertaken, we can only talk with the terrorist leaders to ask them to agree to one of the following three things.

"a) That they lay down their weapons and accept an amnesty plan drafted by the Legislative Assembly.
"b) That they leave the country and seek refuge in countries that have governments such as the one they have proposed, such as Nicaragua or Cuba.
"c) That they renounce violations of the law and join our society so that they may participate as citizens who obey and respect the laws and the electoral process.

"The Salvadoran people are not willing to grant any more concessions after having expressed their sovereign will in three elections."

TEN GUERRILLAS RECEIVE MEDICAL CARE IN FRG

LD111659 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 11 Sep (DPA) -- Ten wounded guerrillas of the El Salvador Liberation Front captured by the government forces have been receiving medical treatment in West German hospitals since 29 August. A German Foreign Office spokesman said today that the Federal Government is paying for the treatment from its humanitarian aid buget.

The 10 men were exchanged for captured officers of the government Army under the agreement between Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democrat president of El Salvador, and the leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front and sent to FRG with church aid. Bonn supports President Duarte.

The German Foreign Office spokesman said that the Federal Government takes a positive view of the exchange of prisoners. It is the first evidence of readiness for a dialogue in El Salvador. The Federal Government reaffirms its view that the chances for a resolution to the conflicts in Central America would be improved by regional cooperation.

DRIVERS IN EAST MAKE APPEAL TO GUERRILLAS

PA112344 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] [Taxi] drivers from the eastern zone of the country have made an urgent appeal to the guerrillas in view of guerrilla orders that they stop driving in the next few days. The drivers said that it is unfair to impose this measure on them, which is an abuse of their human rights, which the guerrillas so often claim they are defending. The drivers said that they should be allowed to keep working because this is their only means of support, and to stop working would mean no money to support their families.

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH SOLDIERS IN SAN VICENTE

PA120048 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] San Vicente -- According to the latest report from San Vicente, a military patrol has been ambushed by guerrillas, killing one soldier and wounding four. The soldiers belonged to the 4th Company of the Jaguar Battalion, 5th Infantry Brigade.

The ambush took place at 0630 today near km 71 on the highway from San Salvador to Tecoluca, in the place known as Cruz Verde, in San Diego Canton. The soldiers were on patrol duty when the rebels attacked. The rebels fled after the shoot-out, which lasted approximately 15 minutes.

FARABUNDO MARTI CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

PA110443 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] In recent years the puppet Army, of which Duarte is commander in chief, has carried out another massacre in Chalatenango. On 28 August, the Atlacatl Battalion and units of the 4th Infantry Brigade began an operation in Chalatenango against the civilian population, which was persecuted for 10 days. As a result of this criminal persecution, some 36 people were killed on the banks of the Sumpul and Gulsinga and in villages in the jurisdictions of San Jose Las Flores, Las Vueltas, and Nueva Trinidad.

This new massacre is added to previous massacres carried out by the same Atlacatl Battalion, supported by units of the 5th and 2d Military Detachments in the areas of Cinquera, Jutiapa, and Tenancingo, in Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments, between 18-22 July, which resulted in 68 dead, among them 27 children, 11 elderly people, and 30 adults, all of them members of Christian communities in these areas.

Another recent incident was the mass murder which resulted from indiscriminate bombings of the civilian population on 25 July at (El Jicarito) village, San Antonio de la Cruz municipality, Chalatenango Department. This criminal bombing resulted in eight dead and seven wounded, including elderly people, women, and children.

In his attempt to hide his terrorist policy against the civilian population and to deceive our people about international opinion, Duarte and the Armed Forces High Command lie cynically, saying that the victims are casualties inflicted on our guerrilla forces. These reports have been widely refuted with facts and evidence.

The genocidal policy of Duarte's dictatorship against the people has been totally unmasked and is already condemned by broad sectors of our people and democratic and progressive peoples and governments throughout the world. No one doubts any longer the terrorist and genocidal character of Jose Napoleon Duarte's government or his refusal to seek a political solution to the conflict.

Duarte's government is a monster of the U.S. administration headed by Reagan, and therefore its policy can only be war against the people in order to safeguard the interests of the oligarchy and imperialism in our country.

ARMY BOMBING WOUNDS FOUR, KILLS ONE ON 7 SEP

PA111726 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] We have received new reports on criminal actions carried out by Duarte's Army. On 7 September the Army launched indiscriminate bombing on the civilian population between Miracapa and San Antonio del Masco, located on the border between San Miguel and Morazan Department. We will give the names of the enemy's victims on 7 September, between 0900 and 1300, in Canton El Varillo, jurisdiction of San Antonio del Masco. The wounded are: Leopoldo Diaz, Antonio Diaz, Raul Diaz, and Maria Ester Diaz. Carmela Diaz, a 7-year-old girl, was killed during the criminal actions. All of them belonged to one family. We also learned that several villages were hit by the Army's fire. We will give more reports in future broadcasts about the criminal actions of the Army which is the source of Duarte's pride, since he is their commander in chief.

FMLN FORCES CLASH WITH ARMY IN MORAZAN

PA111259 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos continues with military reports from Morazan Department. On Monday, 11 September, at 1030 our forces clashed with the John Travolta Battalion, the former Cacahuatique Battalion. We wounded two. The clash with the John Travolta Battalion took place at the turnoff to El Jobo, the road leading from Osicala to Gualococti.

On 7 September, during the morning hours, FMLN forces clashed with puppet troops and killed one soldier. The Army suffered one dead at the La Barca crossing of the Torola River, near Carolina.

GUATEMALA

HEAD OF STATE SIGNS 6-MONTH AMNESTY EXTENSION

PA102317 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The amnesty has been extended by another 6 months according to a recent law issued and signed by the head of state and published in the official newspaper. Its main objective is to allow outlaws to again abide by the law and thus avoid problems with justice authorities. All those directly linked to the guerrillas as well as their collaborators can take advantage of the amnesty, individually or as a group.

ANDRADE SAYS PEACEKEEPING FORCE ACCEPTABLE

PA111952 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said yesterday that Guatemala would agree to the creation of a peacekeeping force in Central America if it is from third countries, as has been done in other nations. This would be acceptable if it is to keep peace in the region, the foreign minister added. Therefore, we would have no objection to a peacekeeping force, either from Contadora or some other countries, maintaining surveillance in the area. The foreign minister said that this has been accepted within the United Nations.

The foreign minister added that all governments in the region, and not only the foreign ministers, are prepared to spare no efforts to achieve peace. He said that it would be irresponsible not to exhaust all means to achieve this goal.

Contadora Joint Communique

Andrade released a joint communique regarding the meeting held Friday in Panama, which was the seventh joint meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries.

NICARAGUA

D. ORTEGA COMMENTS ON CONTADORA GROUP EFFORTS

PA120210 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2319 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra interviewed by unidentified reporters; place, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Commander: Do you feel that the meeting of the Contadora Group scheduled for October is too far off in face of the situation of aggression experienced by the region, and especially by Nicaragua?

[Ortega] The problem is that the Contadora (?efforts) must seek answers in accordance with the situation of the area, and that situation is so complex, especially because of the United States' stubborn stance, that it is not easy to advance with agreements and resolutions that can be effective and achieve the establishment of peace in the region.

[Question] How would you describe the situation Contadora is facing?

[Ortega] Contadora has been making very important efforts, and we believe it is currently making every effort to achieve an agreement that will lead to peace. The agreement itself will not solve the whole situation, but it is a document that establishes the bases for the procedures to be implemented. This takes time, but it is also affected by the growing aggressive policy of the United States, which is the main obstacle Contadora faces in its efforts to achieve peace in the Central American region.

H. ORTEGA TO ATTEND MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE EVENTS

PA120237 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2319 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] It was announced officially today that Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, will travel to Mexico City at the head of a Nicaraguan Government military delegation invited to participate in events commemorating the 174th anniversary of Mexican independence. During his stay in Mexico City Commander Ortega, a member of the FSLN's National Directorate, will attend the ceremonies by General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, Mexican secretary of national defense.

In a brief news conference to announce his trip, Commander Ortega said that the presence of the Nicaraguan military delegation at the Mexican independence celebrations is evidence of the good relations that exist at all levels between the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the Mexican people and Government.

According to the official message, on 13 September the chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army will attend an event to commemorate the sacrifice of the cadets of the heroic Mexican Military Academy who defended their school against the 1847 Yankee invasion. On 15 September Ortega will attend the independence ceremonies, and on 16 September he will be present at the traditional Mexican Armed Forces parade.

Interview Before Departure

PA120413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra interviewed by unidentified reporters before his departure for Mexico City on 11 September; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander: Eleven days after the often talked about new counterrevolutionary offensive has begun in Nicaragua, what is the attitude of our Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS]?

[Ortega] The same attitude of the Nicaraguan people in arms; the same attitude we have had since the triumph of the revolution, defending their historical achievements; the same attitude displayed by the people organized in the various military structures; a strong, courageous, and optimistic attitude; an attitude of victory and triumph. As our people continue to defeat the mercenaries of imperialism they will continue to recover the calm lost through this activity by imperialism against Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Commander: have you been able to identify the counterrevolutionary who was said to be a U.S. citizen?

[Ortega] The problem is that this area of La Cruz de Rio Grande is an area where the communications network is not very good, and quick access to the area is difficult. The contras usually bury their dead when they withdraw. We are carrying out a search operation to establish whether this dead man was a U.S. citizen.

On various occasions we have faced similar situations. For example, we have found mercenaries of Panamanian origin who have died in this area. It was in this area that we recovered the diary of Panamanian counterrevolutionary and mercenary Hugo Spadafora. Also in this southern area a mercenary of Puerto Rican origin was killed in combat; a U.S. citizen, a Puerto Rican. The Nicaraguan Government gave his family the opportunity to take his remains back home. Therefore, it is possible that there could be another dead U.S. citizen in that area.

Following the helicopter incident which you are aware of we proved how the U.S. policy is dragging U.S. citizens and other people into this warmongering adventure.

[Reporter] Commander: What can you tell us about the whereabouts of Companero Roy Hooker and Companera Patricia?

[Ortega] A joint operation between the EPS and the MINT.

[Interior Ministry] is underway to determine exactly what happened to these companeros. We are doing everything possible to find them soon. We have (?arrested) some people who were involved in this activity, this cowardly kidnapping, but we cannot overlook the fact that these companeros may be dead. However, we cannot say much now, not until we find the forces holding them and determine if they are being held or if they are dead. Until we arrest some of these people we will not know whether they were killed and if somewhere, where they were left, etc.

[Reporter] Commander: There is talk that the Jorge Salazar Regional Command's forces are demoralized. Do you have any report on the latest clashes between the EPS and that group?

[Ortega] In all the clashes that our people and our revolution, through our Army, which makes every effort to carry out an operation with force, have conducted against that group, it has been proven that they are very demoralized. Our current offensive against Commander Quiche's forces is showing that there they are indeed showing symptoms of serious combat and moral decay.

[Reporter] Commander: Can you tell us how the military situation is at the present time? How would you summarize it?

[Ortega] We are at war, naturally. Imperialism is not yielding. It is making every effort to strengthen the mercenary army as much as it can, both in northern and southern Nicaragua. Although it is true that the counterrevolutinaries have not been able to carry out their plans, it is also true that they are still strong, that they are armed, that they have operational and tactical capabilities, and that so long as we have not annihilated or neutralized these forces that have entered our territory we cannot say that we have recovered the peace and tranquillity that the Nicaraguan people so ardently desire. The situation continues to be serious. We continue to be a country at war, due to both the actions of the mercenary counterrevolutionary army and the threat of a direct U.S. intervention, which the United States continues to make amidst the grave political crisis that the region is experiencing.

TIRADO REASSURES CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES

PA112248 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado, a member of the FSLN's National Directorate, made a call yesterday for all the workers in the country to be on a war footing in the face of the White House's warmongering policy and its attempt to involve the sister countries of Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador in a confrontation against Nicaragua. Commander Tirado told the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican Governments that Nicaragua does not plan to attack them and that they should rest assured in this regard. The revolutionary leader added that Nicaragua will remain on the path of peace.

Regarding the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy against Third World countries, Commander Tirado said that the day will come when all poor countries will unite to repel any aggression by U.S. imperialism.

U.S. GOVERNMENT VIOLATES OWN NEUTRALITY ACT

PA120138 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature by Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "The Dual U.S. Policy"]

[Text] The current U.S. Government will go down in history, if there is any history after Reagan, as an obviously dual, or two-faced, government. Specifically, in the case of the U.S. mercenaries involved in the war against Nicaragua, Presidential Adviser Robert McFarlane upbraided the Congress by saying that it had become necessary to resort to this type of intervention because of the limitations placed on CIA funds for the war.

What does all this mean? Our Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, a priest and a man well versed in U.S. political history, has already explained this very clearly. Father D'Escoto mentioned a very old U.S. law, which has been in effect since the time of Jefferson, which was even applied to Walker's filibusters in 1856. It is the famous Neutrality Act [name in English], act being another word for law in English, under which U.S. citizens are forbidden to take part in actions against any country with which the United States is at peace, as is the case with Nicaragua.

However, the present U.S. Government has not only prevented this from happening [as heard], but also mocks its own law with impunity by providing all kinds of assistance to U.S. citizens for direct intervention against Nicaragua, a country with which the United States has normal relations.

That is not all; now a high-ranking official of that government, the president's security adviser, has admitted that it was necessary to violate that law because the Congress has not authorized aid for overthrowing the Sandinist government. He is mocking the Congress itself, which, it must be remembered, is the highest authority in the United States, because under the Constitution it is the people's official representative, in order to carry out his personal plans against Nicaragua. We say personal plans because they have not been authorized by the Congress.

All this very clearly indicates the total confusion, disorder and corruption prevailing in that country. Naturally, this should be of serious concern to us all, particularly the inhabitants of a small and weak country like Nicaragua, which is unfortunately located near a superpower governed by such irresponsible people, who do not even respect their own laws.

LABOR UNIONS LEADERS REJECT STRIKE ACTIONS

PA120127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Strikes, an instrument used by workers, have no place in Nicaragua because the power is in the hands of the workers. This statement is expressed in a commitment made by more than 800 union leaders who attended the Enrique Lorente third national assembly of unions [tercera asamblea nacional de sindicatos Enrique Lorente], held over the weekend in Managua. The workers stated that labor problems and conflicts must be solved through negotiations and without stopping production. During the assembly they stressed that the workers must strive to raise levels of production and productivity, strengthen the war fronts, and maintain the levels of sustenance for the people. The assembly also acknowledged the solidarity of the workers of the world to face the White House's aggression. The workers asked for material help, according to its availability, and expressed their support for the FSLN's struggle plan because it is the plan of the working and peasant people.

The assembly's closing event was headed by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado, member of the FSLN's National Directorate, and by leaders of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA111809 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden said yesterday upon arriving at Sandino Airport that his government has declared as its fundamental principle that there should be no foreign interference in the domestic affairs of any other country The visiting official was received by his Nicaraguan counterpart, Father Miguel D'Escoto and several other Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials.

In answer to a question about the electoral process promoted by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, the Australian minister answered that he regards it as very important for his country's government, indicating that he wishes to determine how this process and the pluralist principles are developing at present.

This is the first time in Nicaraguan history that an Australian minister has visited our country.

POLISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER TO ARRIVE 18 SEP

PA112307 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2227 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua on 12 [as heard] September, read by Manuel Espinoza Rivera, head of the Foreign Ministry Press Office -- live]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that in reply to an invitation extended to him by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Politburo and Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and Polish minister of foreign affairs, will arrive in Nicaragua on an official visit on Tuesday, 18 September.

Olszowski will be accompanied during his visit by a delegation composed of (Josef Witretovski), general director of the Council of Ministers; (Jerzy Wiejacz), adviser to the foreign minister; (Zenon Ucz), private secretary to the minister; and (Maria Dem Ozga), translator.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA111813 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The formalization of several cooperation and advisory agreements with Nicaragua is one of the purposes of the visit of French Agriculture Minister Michael Rocard, who arrived last night at Sandino Airport.

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, and Deputy Ministers Salvador Mayorga and Pedro Antonio Blandon, were on hand to receive the distinguished visitor.

The French minister stressed that since 19 July 1979, the French and Nicaraguan Governments have been making efforts in the area of agricultural cooperation, which will contribute to the country's development.

Asked about U.S. military presence in Central America, Minister Rocard answered that he regards it as very difficult. The French Government has been maintaining cooperation and aid agreements with the Experimental Cotton Center and the National Food Program; it has been granting scholarships for agricultural economics students, helping with the fertilizers program, providing advice on irrigation and drainage in the Timal project, and sending experts to Nicaragua.

ARDE REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA021831 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Directorate communique; date, place not given]

[Text] With the purpose of not engaging in useless and artificial discussions and instead to devote all of our energies to the struggle against Managua's totalitarian regime, we express to the Nicaraguan people and the international community the following:

1. We hereby express our full support for Comander Eden Pastora Gomez and his answer to Robelo's declaration that Pastora might kill him. Twenty-six years of honest struggle and sacrifice are the best answer.

2. We respect Robelo's stance during this process of struggle because the Nicaraguan people know him, but we urge him to stop harming those of us who stay faithful to ARDE's orginal plan as a third democratic way for Nicaragua.

3. ARDE hereby declares this controversy with Robelo ended. Each of us has taken a definite stance according to his principles and personal convictions. We tell Robelo that we are not his enemies. The enemy is Managua and we must speed up this struggle for the benefit of our people.

4. We reiterate our patriotic appeal to the other organizations, namely, Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and Misura-CDN [Democratic Coordinating Board] so that, thinking about the real unity, they don't let our struggle be diluted in negative stances. Thus, we will put an end to this situation.

[Signed] Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, Southern Indigenous Creole Communities [Misurasata-Sicc] Davila Membreno, Christian Democratic Solidarity Front; Companero Donald Castillo Orozco, Christian Workers Solidarity [STC].

ARDE REPORTS EPS TUGBOAT AMBUSHED, DESTROYED

PA051251 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces War Bulletin No 302 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 4 September]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the people of Nicaragua and the world's friendly people:

1. At 1700 hours on 30 August a squad of Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column's (India Commando) Unit led by Companero Halcon, ambushed a tugboat traveling between Bluefields and Ciudad Rama on Escondido River. The tugboat's mission was to transport an armored personnel carrier, trucks, and ammunition for the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] pro-Soviet army. The [name indistinct] tugboat was attacked with rifle fire between (Fifi) and (Minolia).

2. The vessel was forced to stop on the banks of the river, and three crewmembers were taken prisoner. A radio and its transformer were recovered. The vessel was completely destroyed by fire.

3. The attack lasted 20 minutes. According to the crewmembers the tugboats was worth $400,000 and was the only vessel the pro-Soviet army had to transport its war materiel. One of the crewmembers joined our forces; the others will be handed over to the Red Cross.

4. The heroic Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column in its constant search for and attacks on EPS Cuban-Soviet army positions continues to inflict casualties and continues to defeat the demoralized troops of the nine communists.

5. The constant offensives launched by the brave Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column against enemy positions shows the military capacity and high fighting morale of the ARDE troops led by Commander Eden Pastora.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

MISURAS REPORT 68 SANDINIST CASUALTIES

PA102304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist commandos have reported that they killed 68 Nicaraguan Army soldiers in various areas on the Atlantic coast last week.

It was reported here today that Miskito, Sumu, and Rama [Misuras] and Crecles have attacked the Nazareth barracks, 50 km from Puerto Cabezas, killing 27 Sandinists.

According to the report, the attack occurred at noon last Monday and lasted about 3 hours. Government forces suffered 27 dead. According to the military report, the attack by the guerrillas allowed them to recover arms, ammunition, and other supplies.

During the afternoon of the same day another group of rebels repelled a "strong Sandinist contingent trying to penetrate the Misura-controlled zone." Counterrevolutionaries killed 21 soldiers, the Misura organization reported. According to the guerrillas, the area controlled by rebels extends from Puerto Cabezas to the Honduran border along Nicaragua's Atlantic coast and throughout Zelaya Department to Jinotega in the country's north.

Anti-Sandinists have reported that the Santa Cruz garrison between Sumubila and the Kukulaya bridge in the country's north was destroyed last Tuesday.

Misura has reported that during a clash lasting more than 6 hours the Sandinists suffered 20 dead and 6 wounded, while 4 soldiers were taken prisoner. In addition, the Sandinists lost five rifles and ammunition of various calibers. Also on Tuesday, 2 government trucks from Puerto Cabezas were ambushed and destroyed by rebels. It was reported that the trucks were carrying explosives to be used in the region's mines. Misura is formed by Indians from Nicaragua's Atlantic zone. These Indians and Black Creoles carrying out raids against Sandinist military garrisons in Zelaya Department. Both groups, Misura and Black Creoles, are part of the Nicaraguan armed opposition front made up by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE). The anti-Sandinists did not report any casualties in these clashes.

ACAN: FDN DOWNS 7 HELICOPTERS IN 60 DAYS

PA011614 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1457 GMT 1 Sep 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Teguicigalpa, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) has reported in Tegucigalpa that it has downed seven helicopters of the Nicaraguan Air Force. The report was issued by the clandestine "Radio 15 September" which said the downings took place within the past 60 days and identified four of the helicopters as Soviet MI-8's and three U.S.-made UH-1H's. The rebel broadcast indicated that two of the helicopters crashed in Boaco and the others went down between Waslala and Rio Blanco, in Matagalpa where the Jorge Salazar Regional Command operates. According to the rebel war bulletins, the Salazar Command has 4,500 men and very firm strongholds that have been able to repel an important Sandinist offensive. It specified that five Battalions for Unconventional Warfare (BLI) were deployed 3 weeks ago to attack the mountains with artillery and air support but have had negative results.

"As a result of the indiscriminate bombings," the clandestine station stressed, "84 civilians, including 7 children under 12, have been killed." It specified that the aircraft dropped 250-kg bombs while the artillery used 105-mm and 152-mm Howitzers 60-mm, 80-mm, 82-mm, and 120-mm mortars; and multiple grenade launchers. "Radio 15 September indicated that the fighting "has been very heavy but the BLI have been unable to flan the FDN forces and have suffered many casualties." It reported that the Sandinists have suffered 300 dead and hundreds of wounded who, on some occasions, have been evacuated by truck and helicopter.

In its editorial section, "Radio 15 September" stressed the union of Misura, the organization of Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and Black Creoles of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, to the coalition formed by the FDN and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE). "Great events are coming in this month of September that begins today, because a month of great historic significance in the Nicaraguan people's struggle for freedom is being commemorated," the station said. It also compared the Soviet aircraft downed by the FDN and a U.S.-made C-47 that crashed on Monday which the Sandinists say they downed. "The fact that it was U.S.-made does not mean that it is owned by the United States," "Radio 15 September stressed, adding that "the helicopters that we downed are not owned by the Soviet Union just because they were made there."

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Hungary's Gyorgy Aczel

FL111122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the Hungarian leader expressed Janos Kadar's personal greeting to Fidel Castro, why in turn sent greetings to Kadar. Various subjects of interest to both nations were discussed, including the close relations existing between the Communist Party of Cuba and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The Hungarian leader, Georgy Aczel, has been in Cuba for several days on a friendly visit.

GDR's Konrad Naumann

FL111300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Fidel Castro has received Comrade Konrad Naumann, Politburo member, first secretary of the District Directorate of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin, and member of the GDR Council of State. Naumann is in Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal, friendly atmosphere, matters of common interest were discussed, including the international situation and relations between the parties and governments of the two nations.

Cape Verde Foreign Minister

FL111146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Silvino Da Luz, member of the Politburo of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Cape Verdean minister of foreign affairs. The meeting took place in a warm, fraternal atmosphere. During the meeting, different aspects of the present international situation were discussed, and opinions were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. Mutual willingness to continue strengthening friendly relations and cooperation was reiterated. The Cape Verdean foreign minister expressed to our commander in chief friendly greetings from President Aristides Pereira, which were reciprocated.

FLAVIO BRAVO CONTINUES VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Meets Gustav Husak

FL111226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] In Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has received Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government. The Czechoslovak president and the Cuban leader noted the fact that the peoples of the two nations are joined by traditional links of friendship and fruitful cooperation that have developed dynamically. They also said that personal contacts between members of the respective legislative bodies and the exchange of information on their activities contribute to raising the level of bilateral relations.

During their conversation, international politics were discussed and U.S. policy worldwide was condemned. Both leaders stressed the need to do everything possible to avoid nuclear war, slow the arms race, and renew the process of detente and international cooperation.

Meets Josef Kempney

FL111730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] of Cuba, Flavio Bravo, and the delegation he heads were received today by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Kempny, who is also chairman of the Czech National Council, informed the visitors of the work of the organization that he directs and its control functions. The Cuban leader spoke of the application in Cuba of the experience of the socialist countries in building socialism and of the work of the ANPP. Bravo provided a brief summary of the 8 years of work of the organization that he directs, emphasizing the preparation, drawing up, and approval of laws.

Meets Premier Strougal

FL111814 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has received the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government headed by its president, Flavio Bravo. Strougal and Bravo stressed the value of bilateral relations between the two states and their cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, and culture, which is increasingly being reinforced.

After examining the international situation, the two leaders condemned the U.S. policy of adventurism and stressed their decision to take all the necessary steps to avoid the danger of nuclear war and to preserve peace worldwide. The Cuban delegation was also received by the mayor of Prague, Frantisek Stafa, who decorated Flavio Bravo with the commemorative medal of the Prague municipal committee.

GUILLERMO GARCIA HAILS TIES WITH BULGARIA

FL111246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The deep political identity of the peoples of Cuba and Bulgaria, who embrace under the sign of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism, has been stressed by Guillermo Garcia, Politburo member. The commander of the revolution was the main speaker at the ceremony in Havana to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Bulgarian people.

Guillermo Garcia added that the celebration took place during a period in which international insecurity is combined with the danger of war, due to the anticommunist strategy of reactionary powers. The Politburo member said that the United States is conducting an insane arms race, the objective of which is the achievement of military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist nations. The example of this policy of force is the deployment in Europe of hundreds of missiles. Guillermo said that that policy of force could lead humanity to nuclear war.

ROSALES DEL TORO OBSERVES 'SHIELD-84' MANEUVERS

FL111346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Military delegations of high-ranking officers from Warsaw Pact nations have arrived in the Slovak city of (Bakskat Displika) to attend the "Shield-84" maneuvers that will be held in Czechoslovakia. The delegations are headed by the defense ministers of the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and Hungary.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of the General staff and first vice minister of the FAR. The Cuban military delegation paid homage to the patriots killed in the Slovak national uprising 40 years ago. After they placed floral wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Division Gen Rosales del Toro and the delegation accompanying him visited the museum containing mementos of that people's crusade.

JAIME CROMBET MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

FL120140 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, today received a Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is on its way to Mexico. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of camaraderie, Crombet described to Kapitonov the most important tasks facing our party and people and other topics of interest. Also at the meeting were (Tahil Duryev), Soviet charge d'affaires in Cuba; Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Mario Torres, chief of the Consumption and Services Department of the Central Committee.

ETHIOPIA HOLDS WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

PA120318 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia will conclude today in Addis Ababa after its final resolutions and agreements and the organization's leadership are disclosed. Ethiopia's chief of state, Haile-Mariam Mengistu, presided over the congress during its 4 days of sessions. It was attended by 1,742 national delegates and 70 foreign party and organization delegations. The principles and platform of the Workers Party of Ethiopia were approved at the congress. During its last day of sessions the congress heard speeches by Henry Winston, president of the U.S. Communist Party; Nora Astorga, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister; and (Temoses Mabidu), secretary general of the Communist Party of Africa. [as heard]

Valdes Menendez Speaks

For reportage on the visit to Ethiopia by Ramiro Valdes Menendez, vice president and minister of the interior, on the occasion of the founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution, including his speech to the WPE Constituent Congress, see the East Africa section of the 12 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. ROLE IN PUERTO RICO

PA120313 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Puerto Rico's independence continues to be an act of justice demanded by the international community in response to the despotism of the United States, whose troops invaded that Caribbean island 86 years ago with the objective of taking possession of the territory. Recently the UN Decolonization Committee approved, by a vote of nine in favor, two opposed, and nine abstentions, a proposal presented by Cuba and Venezuela that reaffirms the principle of free determination and independence for Puerto Rico.

The document expresses the hope that Puerto Ricans will be able to freely exercise their right to sovereignty, with full respect for self-determination, and under conditions of full political equality. The approval of this bill has special importance, because it insists upon Puerto Rico's independence just when the United States has increased its threats of aggression against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. The role of a commonwealth in free association, assigned to Puerto Rico in 1952 by the U.S. Congress, is an offense to the most elementary legal principles and a demonstration of the U.S. Government's contempt for the peoples of our America. The commonwealth in free association emerged after Law 600, which established U.S. control over the main aspects of Puerto Rican political and social life, was approved by Congress. This means that the United States dominates foreign relations, defense, finance, international trade, labor-management relations, communications, immigration, and some 20 other sectors vital for the total control of the colony, which is what Puerto Rico really is.

Imperialist propaganda has tried to make the public think that Puerto Rico enjoys a presumed financial bonanza because it is one of the main U.S. markets in the region. In reality, this trade dependency has caused many difficulties for the Puerto Rican people, as a result of the cyclical crises from which the U.S. economy suffers. U.S. capitalists gain 4 times more when they invest in Puerto Rico than they do when they invest in the 50 states.

Puerto Rico's population of some 3.5 million is facing a 20 percent unemployment rate among the active work force, as well as an epidemic of drug abuse and delinquency, problems characteristic of U.S. society. Official reports state that in 1983 more than $10 billion in illegal drugs were used in Puerto Rico, and in only 6 months the crime rate rose by 15 percent over the same period the year before.

U.S. domination of Puerto Rico is a threat to world peace because the U.S. military presence on the Caribbean island is increasingly obvious. The U.S. Government was Puerto Rican territory as an element in its political and military strategy against the progressive countries in the area and as a base for launching a possible first nuclear strike. The Puerto Rican Bar Association recently said that the Roosevelt Road Naval Base, on the island's east coast, has the necessary equipment to store, control, and use atomic weapons. It is also known that the Pentagon is planning to invest $149 million in the 10 military bases it has on Puerto Rican territory, as well as in others it has installed in our region. The Puerto Rican people, with the support of all human beings who love liberty, will win the crucial battle against U.S. imperialism, which not only aims to keep that country under its control, but is determined to destroy its culture and its Latin American character.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 'RELIGIOUS CRUSADE' DENOUNCED

FL111634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] President and candidate Ronald Reagan is trying to become the leader of a religious crusade to win reelection and then conquer the world. Reagan's frequent references to his divine right as restorer of faith and morality in the United States has made religion one of the main themes in the early part of the U.S. presidential campaign. Religion threatens to continue to take priority in upcoming weeks. For candidate Reagan, this religious crusade has a concrete and well-defined objective: create an image that will allow him to make full use of the religious prejudices and values of U.S. society to win the 6 November elections and give his policy of imperial restoration a moral content to further cement the chauvinism he has been creating in the White House for the last 4 years.

FURTHER REPORT ON CONTADORA MINISTERS MEETING

PA111959 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Report by Mario Mainade, PRELA correspondent in Panama City]

[Text] The meeting of Contadora Group foreign ministers with their five Central American counterparts ended in Panama City with a call for agreements to be reached to achieve peace, detente, security, political development, and cooperation in Central America. The seventh joint meeting was organized to give impetus to the process of diplomatic negotiation, with an eye toward contributing to a review of the many factors involved in the Central American crisis. Political, security, and socioeconomic problems were of primary interest to the nine foreign ministers, who considered comments and suggestions presented by the technical groups and the governments of the area for modification of the draft document for peace and cooperation in Central America.

The document's chapter on political affairs entails acknowledgment of the fact that the commitments aimed at strengthening the democratic institutions are a major factor for achieving peace in the region. As far as security is concerned, the close interrelationship among the countries was recognized, and agreements that had already been reached were consolidated. Special emphasis was placed on the reciprocal safeguards that guarantee the national security of each of the states. Economic and social matters were strengthened, especially with regard to the major role played by the Central American integration institutions. The Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers acknowledge that the dialogue and negotiation process has led to significant achievements, which are reflected in numerous concurrent viewpoints and in the creation of a coherent framework of understanding. It is now up to the political will of the Central American governments to give juridical scope to the commitments identified during this process and to adopt thereafter the formulas for conciliation deemed suitable.

CHILEAN REGIME FILES CHARGES AGAINST OPPOSITION

PA120259 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Chilean military regime has filed criminal charges against 10 opposition leaders at the Santiago Court of Appeals, accusing them of having convoked last week's national protest drive to demand a prompt return to democracy.

The accused are Gabriel Valdes, Mario Zarpe, and Enrique Silva of the Democratic Alliance [Alianza Democratica]; Manuel Almeida, Jaime Colarolo, and Luis Barria of the People's Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Popular]; Manuel Bustos, Raul Montesinos and Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio of the National Workers Command; and Julio Claudia Reyes, who led the National Protest Command. The regime charged them with inciting to violence, attempting to depose the government, and paralyzing activities. Shortly before filing these charges dictator Augusto Pinochet stressed that he will not leave his post before 1989 and extended the state of emergency for another 6 months. This state of emergency gives him special powers to detain his opponents in facilities other than prisons, ban them from the country, and prevent thousands of exiles from returning to Chile.

Opposition spokesmen have reported that an event to honor Salvador Allende will be held at the Santa Ines cemetery of Vina del Mar today. Allende was deposed and killed on 11 September during the bloody military coup that allowed General Pinochet to attain power.

In addition, the national protest command has instructed Chileans to beat on pans, sound car horns, and carry out other peaceful demonstrations to show their rejection of the regime during Pinochet's speech on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the fascist coup against the People's Unity government. During the 2 days of the 10th people's protest, Pinochet seemed determined to show the Chilean opposition that violence and armed struggle are the only path to the country's return to democracy, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA commented today. GRANMA, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, indicated that the cruelty with which people were repressed, Pinochet's tenocious clinging to power, his willingness to repress as violently as possible all oposition actions, and the regime's constant threats have convinced more and more Chileans that the solution lies in the ousting of the dictator and the system he organized. GRANMA said that this ousting would surely be difficult to achieve peacefully because Pinochet lives in such isolation that he will fight with claws and talons to stay in power. The protest drive of 4 and 5 September was sealed with bloodshed on Chile's streets but demonstrated that there are people dtermined to fight the dictatorship, GRANMA continued.

Finally, the Cuban newspaper said that in this increasingly open and determined struggle, the figure of former President Allende appears as a giant, rifle in hand and firing against fascism, in the first combat that occurred at La Moneda palace on 11 September 1973.

CASAS REGUEIRO LAUDS PLAYA GIRON AIR UNIT

FL072208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Division General Julio Casas Regueiro has said that the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [Daafar] will defend the work of the revolution; those who died for the revolution would be proud of the achievements of the revolution, and we will defend them against any enemy. In his closing remarks at the ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Playa Giron guard air unit, the Daafar chief and Central Committee member stressed the need to place special attention on the assimilation of new techniques as a part of the preparations for a people's war.

Casas Regueiro evoked the beginnings of the unit in the victorious fight at Playa Giron with a few old airplanes but with a steel will and faith in victory. He stressed the fact that the Daafar now has very modern techniques and pilots highly trained in combat missions, as has been demonstrated in diverse internationalist missions. The military ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Playa Giron guard air unit was presided over by Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate member of the Politburo, first vice minister of the FAR, and hero of the Republic of Cuba, and by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretary of the party in Havana Province. In the name of the founding members, Division General Enrique Carreras addressed the meeting, stressing the fact that, as was the case at Playa Giron, ultramodern combat techniques with Fatherland or death pilots are always ready to defend the banners of the revolution. During the solemn ceremony, several officers received the Order of Ernesto Che Guevara, the Ignacio Agramonte medal, and other FAR decorations. All founding members received certificates during the ceremony, which ended with a military parade.

ISLE OF YOUTH 1ST SECRETARY PRAISES EXERCISE

FL102340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] A defense exercise on the Isle of Youth has completed its objectives. The people of (Chacon) neighborhood on the outskirts of Nueva Gerona were assigned the care of the wounded, firefighting, and repelling a simulated land attack and infiltration. After the exercise, Isle of Youth First Secretary Armando Manresa praised the combative spirit and discipline shown by the people.

DEL VALLE ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING JOURNALISTS

FL071346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Sergio del Valle has attended the ceremony that the Ministry of Public Health held in honor of the journalists who report on public health. Sergio del Valle, Politburo member and minister of public health, has attended the ceremony in which the ministry paid homage to the journalists who report on that sector on the occasion of International Journalists Day, to be celebrated this coming Saturday. At the ceremony, Del Valle stressed the need for criticism and for journalism that expresses opinions. He said that these functions require a concomitant greater effort on the part of journalists to determine which factors are affecting the services given to the public.

PINAR DEL RIO VOTERS EXPRESS COMPLAINTS

FL112010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] In meetings on accountability to constituents [rendicion de cuentas] which began yesterday in Pinar del Rio Province, the voters of Consolacion del Sur brought up the poor quality of work shoes and clothes distributed by industrial product stores. Other matters discussed at the meeting were poor taxi and communications services, especially excessive telephone charges on some occasions. Regarding the region's plans, the voters were concerned with housing and road repairs. These concerns were expressed at the problem-solving meeting. The People's Government National Assembly delegates from the Consolacion del Sur district will make great efforts to seek solutions to the matters mentioned by the voters at the meeting.

GRENADA

CDLP'S WHYTE DISCUSSES EXPULSION FROM NNP

FL071837 Bridgetown CANA in English 1808 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] St George's Grenada, Sept 7, CANA -- Winston Whyte, whose Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) was booted out of a proposed merger of centrist parties in Grenada yesterday, has denied the reason given for its expulsion. Herbert Blaize, leader of the Grenada National Party (GNP), one of the three remaining parties to form the New National Party, said White had failed to honour an undertaking to dissociate himself and the CDLP from "untrue" reports in THE NEW GRENADIAN, a newspaper that supports the CDLP.

The paper reported that Blaize, who will lead the new party, and former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party met to form an alliance and maintain power in the hands of the two traditional parties. Whyte denied that he made any such pledge. "I voluntarily agreed to discuss the matter," Whyte told a press conference. "I did not see this as an impediment at all and I don't understand the creation of this monster."

Whyte admitted that THE NEW GRENADIAN was supportive of his party but was not the party organ and stressed that he had no control over what went into the paper except for a column which he writes. "There is no moral authority in the world which can call on me to dissociate myself from what I am not involved in," White said.

Yesterday, Blaize met with the leaders of the other two parties, George Brizan of the National Democratic Party (NDP) and Francis Alexis of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) and the meeting passed a resolution which specified that the "condition" Whyte had to meet to join the merger was to dissociate himself from the allegations in THE NEW GRENADIAN newspaper. "An essential precondition of the participation by Winston Whyte and his Christian Democratic Labour Party in the New National Party, as voluntarily agreed by Winston Whyte, was that Winston Whyte should dissociate himself and his party from statements appearing on the front page of the August issues of THE NEW GRENADIAN, the resolution said.

The resolution added: "Winston Whyte has still not met that precondition despite repeated opportunities given him to do so and, indeed, his party has now indicated that he has no intention of doing so. And therefore, GNP, NDP, and GDM have formally constituted the steering committee of NNP." It means that Whyte's group has been left out of the 12-member steering committee set up at an August 26 meeting on Union Island in an effort to enhance the chances of Grenadian moderates at winning general elections due here later this year, which will return the island to constitutional democracy after a failed Marxist experiment that began in March 1979.

Meantime, proprietor of THE NEW GRENADIAN, lawyer Reynold Benjamin, when asked at the news conference if he could produce proof that Sir Eric and Blaize had met secretly, said that it was not the duty of his newspaper to prove anything. "Our newspaper said reports reaching us indicated that they had met," he said. "We are a newspaper. We receive information, we look at it, and we consider whether we should publish it. We can prove that we received reports from sources which we considered reliable."

ECUADOR

DELEGATION HEAD COMMENTS ON OPEC GOALS

PA071657 Quito Radio Cadena Nacional Ecuatoriana in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] One of our mission's goals is to explain to the world that OPEC is not the bad guy but a responsible organization that not only worries about the economies of its member countries, but also about world economy, said Tam David-West, Nigerian oil minister, when he arrived in our country. He is part of a high-level commission visiting OPEC countries' heads of state to obtain the necessary support to consolidate the organization's pledge to stabilize the market for hydrocarbons and defend the price structure.

The OPEC delegation arrived at Mariscal Sucre Airport this morning and was welcomed by Natural Resources Minister Xavier Espinoza and Natural Resources Deputy Minister Fernando Santos Alvite. The OPEC delegation is comprised of Kamil Hasan, energy secretary of Libya and current president of OPEC; Dr Subroto, energy minister of Indonesia; Tam David-West, energy minister of Nigeria; and his assistant, (Jesse Alex Hedessen).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN -- Quito, 23 Aug (AFP) -- Conservative politican Francisco Salazar Alvarado has been appointed Ecuadoran ambassador to the Vatican, replacing another conservative politician, former Foreign Minister Jorge Salvador Lara. Also, former Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco has been transferred from the Ecuadoran Embassy in Washington to the OAS,, whose headquarters are located in the same city. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 23 Aug 84 PA]

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER -- A solemn military ceremony was held today at the Mariscal Sucre Air Force Base to bid farewell to outgoing Air Force Commander General Hector Vasconez Lopez and swear in the new commander, General Frank Vargas Pazzos. The ceremony included the attendance of both the former and new president of the country. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Aug 84 PA]

GUYANA

BURNHAM TO PAY 5-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

FL112039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham will travel to Cuba tomorrow, Wednesday, on a 5-day official visit to that country. Burnham, invited by Cuban President Fidel Castro, will hold important talks with the Cuban chief of state, a reliable Georgetown source said. The nature of the scheduled talks between Castro and Burnham has not been officially announced.